B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 192 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 94- BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
| 6 Months .. .. | Rs. 12-8 | Rs 15 |
| 3 Months .. .. | Rs. 6-4 | Rs. 7-8 |
| 1 Month .. .. | Rs. 2-2 | Rs. 2-8 |

**Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.**

**SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.**

**SUNDAY EDITION**

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6 | Rs. 9 |

**PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.**

**The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.**

**SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.**

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY,
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Samarang, Soerabaya, Modan, Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Cheribon, Diember, Djocja, Kota Radja, Macassar, Palembang, Padang, Pekalongan, Pontianak, Solo, Tegal, Tjilatjap, Weltervreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—62, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

## SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connection at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 25th Apl. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,433 |
| 2nd May | DELHA .. | MONGOLIA x | 16,504 |
| 9th ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,100 |
| 16th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 23rd ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 30th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,436 |
| 6th June | NARKUNDA .. | | 16,227 |
| 13th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA * | 10,911 |
| 20th ,, | CALEDONIA§ | | 7,622 |
| 27th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 4th July | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 18th ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,100 |
| 25th ,, | MALOJA * | | 20,837 |
| 1st Aug. | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 8th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA * | 10,902 |
| 15th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 22nd ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | MOREA .. | | 10,911 |

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | |
| 30th April | WARFIELD* .. .. | 6,060 |
| 14th May | A Steamer* | .. |
| 28th ,, | GAZANA* .. .. | 5,284 |
| 11th June | MANDALA .. .. | 8,246 |
| 25th ,, | DURENDA * .. .. | 7,241 |
| 9th July | DOMALA .. .. | 8,441 |
| 20th August | MARGHA .. .. | 8,278 |

* Cargo vessel, only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 25th April | KIDDERPORE* | 5,334 | |
| 28th ,, | MIRZAPORE* .. | 6,715 | |
| 28th ,, | SICILIA .. | 6 813 | MOOLTAN |
| 23rd May | NAGPORE | 5,283 | |
| 26th ,, | DELTA | 5,097 | MALOJA |
| 4th June. | LAHORE .. | 5,282 | |
| 15th ,, | ALIPORE .. | 5,273 | |
| 23rd ,, | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 | NALDERA |
| 21st July. | SICILIA .. | 6,813 | MONGOLIA |

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd April .. | BARPETA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 24th ,, .. | VASNA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 25th ,, .. | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 27th ,, .. | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 29th ,, .. | KHANDALLA | East & S. Africa |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INTESTATE A
UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.
Under the instructions from the Co
sioner of Police, Bombay Messrs. BEN
and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 9t
1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Poli
missioner's Office, opposite Arthur
Market, sell by Public Auction all t
to and unclaimed properties such a
old clothes, utensils, jewellery, et
above will be on view on the sale
Cash will be required at the t
BEN

## SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenpaisan Maru. | K. Miyamoto. | 5019 | 6th Apr. | 22nd Apr |
| Asuka Maru. | T. Kusakari | 7559 | 13th ,, | 24th ,, |
| Calcutta Maru. | A. Yamashita. | 5339 | 28th ,, | 12th May |
| Tamba Maru | J. Fujisawa | 5845 | 16th May | 30th ,, |

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European steerage with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 150 | 105 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 |
| Kobe | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

| Steamer. | Commander | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Argun Maru | T. Inouye | 6609 | 10th Apr. | 24th Apr |
| Uga Maru | K. Hamada | 4497 | 15th Apr. | 28th Apr |
| *Borneo Maru. | T. Moshige | 5864 | 25th Apr. | 9th May |
| Sumatra Maru. | Y. Saito | 5863 | 11th May. | 5th May |

*Calling at Honkong.
For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA, Manager
Phone No. 22156. Telegrams, "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

## INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS. VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
214, Hornby Road,
Wheeler's Building, Bombay.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, DALAL & CO.,
Manager. Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD, LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 35,00,000
3 Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

## INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR DISTRICTS.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 3 %
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C RAY)
"B. C. P. W."
ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC
VIBRO-ASOKA = UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
} for Dyspepsia Heart-burn Flatulence, etc
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU
BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Office ANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 40784
Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—A B.Sc. or B.A. with Science and also a GRADUATE, strong in English. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to the SECRETARY, E. S. Vinaya Mandir, Borad (Distt. Kaira).
A 23036

REQUIRED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar (Punjab). Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the PROPRIETOR.
A 23131

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a Hindu, Ex-Judicial Officer, having varied experience Private Secretaryship to a nobleman proceeding to England. Continent in the ensuing hot weather. Terms solicited Box No. 736 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1001

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—At Tardeo Road, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Compound, Two Big Spacious storeyed BUNGALOWS, extensive compound, suitable for big families, schools, Hospital, Parsi Boarding House, European Chummery, Clubs, Theatrical Company, Motor Workshops, or other business purposes. Apply EXECUTORS TRIBHUVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, Hummum Street, Fort.
C R1038

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
T

PLEASE compare our rates when you buy elsewhere. FINE ARTS COMPANY, Brass-wares Manufacturers, Moradabad, U. P. R1013

SRI RAMA CINEMA—Ellore (Kistna District)—Requests Film Producers, Distributors and Hiring Agents, to send with synopsis lists of films Indian and Foreign with particulars to THE MANAGING PROPRIETOR.
T R1031

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE or on HIRE an ARAB BAY HORSE and a decent wire wheels VICTORIA, complete turn-out, reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
N R1037

FOR SALE—Office and Bungalow FURNITURE, consisting of Safes, Revolving Chairs, Typewriters, Tables, Hat Racks, etc. Excellent value. Apply Second Floor, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road.
N R1034

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE

TO BE SOLD—One freehold 740 yards piece for large Building or Cinema situated opposite Wellington Cinema and three Roads are met. See Dr. ARDESHIR ERUCHSHAW, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
R1069

## PROFESSION

### FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nabibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy Price Rs. 2 postage extra

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion ... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion ... | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion ... | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions ... | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

## NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 4210 for two shares Nos. 47118 and 47119 of the Gaekwar Industrials, Limited, standing in the name of Bhailal Purshotam, Engineer has been LOST or MISLAID.

Any claim in respect thereof should be noticed within one month to the Gaekwar Industrials, Ltd., Bilimora Dist., Surat, otherwise the duplicate will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

(Sd.) BHAILAL PURSHOTAM,
Engineer.
1039

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following part-time appointments at the GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, Bombay, from 1st June, 1925. The appointments are tenable for five years, in the first instance, but may be renewed at the end of that period.

3 Demonstrators in Physiology. Pay Rs. 75—5—100.

3 Demonstrators in Anatomy. Pay Rs. 75—5—100.

1 Demonstrator in Pathology and Bacteriology. Pay Rs. 75—5—100.

1 Demonstrator in Pharmacology, Materia Medica, etc. Pay Rs. 75—5—100.

Applications, stating age, nationality, qualifications, present and previous appointments and experience, with not more than three recent testimonials, should be addressed to the under-signed at "Motor House", Hughes Road, Bombay (7), on or before the 28th April 1925.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D. (Lond), M.R.C.P. (Lond), DEAN.
Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward VII Memorial Hospital.
Bombay, 20th April, 1925.
C C23127

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HASHAM MAHOMED JUSAB JAVERI and ABDULLA MAHOMED JUSAB JAVERI have contracted to sell to our client HAJI ABOOBACKER HAJI TAHERMAHOMED, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us at our office at 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, which shall then be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or ground together with the messuages and tenements situate, lying and being at Narayan Dhuru Street or Kolsa Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1340 and Cadastral Survey No. 1208 (in Mandvi Division) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage and beyond the Mosque of Nakhoda Moholla, on or towards the West by the said Narayan Dhuru Street, on or towards the North by the said Narayan Dhuru Street Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Dada Abba Jooma and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 864 and Street Nos. 49-49A, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 19A and which said messuages and tenements are at present in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1925.

MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23128

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Jaggannath Sunderrao Sanzgiri, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and an Agent of the Sind Press Co., Limited, residing at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, deceased for the use and benefit of his minor sons Mangesh Jagannath Sanzgiri and Mohan Jagannath Sanzgiri and limited to the period of the minority of either of them.

DINANATH RAGHUNATH WAGLE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kelewadi, Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventh day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 7th day of April, 1925.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23126

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TEHMURAS RUSTAMJI PAREKH has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritence, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY:—(a) All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mowje, Vile Parle, Taluka Salsette of the Bombay Suburban district of Bandra District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 2556 sq. yds. or thereabouts and forming part of a big plot of land registered in the books of the Collector of, Land Revenue Thana and Khote under Entry No. 1036, Survey No. 207, Palni No. 11, the assessment thereof is Rs. 1-12-3 and does not bear any Town planning or Notified Area Numbers and bounded as follows: i.e. on or towards the East by the property of Dr. Ardeshir Cama, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Aimai Ruttonsha Doctor and now of Manockji Ardeshir Limboowala and another, on or towards the North by the property of Dr. Ardeshir Cama, on or towards the South by the property herein secondly described.

(b) ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground being plot No. 4 and lying and being in the Mowje Vile Parle, Marzban Road in the Bombay Sub-Urban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and containing by admeasurements 1120 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a big plot of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Thana and Khote of Vile Parle under Entry No. 1035, Survey No. 207, Palni No. 11 and annual assessment of the whole plot is Rs. 1-12-3 and falls within the Town Planning Scheme No. 9, Murzbanabad, which is not yet carried out and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by plot No. 5, the property of Framroz Merwanji Mehta, on or towards the West by public passage, on or towards the North by plot No. 3, formerly belonging to Manockji A. Limboowala but now belonging to Jehangir Joshi, on or towards the South by private Road and beyond the property of Vile Parle Khote.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Mowje Vile Parle, Taluka Salsette, South of the Bombay Sub-Urban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurements 2388 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Khote and bearing entry No. 2839 and Survey No. 203, Plot No. 15 including Kharaba and annual assessment whereof is Rs. 1-9-0 and bounded as follows i.e., on or towards the East by the property of Dr. Ardeshir Cama and partly by the property of Majoo, on or towards the North by the property herein-before firstly described, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Manekji Ardeshir Limboowala and another and partly by the property of Vile Parle Khote, and on or towards the south by the property of Bai Bhunbai Doctor.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1925.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
23125

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALAD.

Sale on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(Suit No. 196 of 1925, Karamsy vs. Gordhandas.)

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at their rooms, on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of batty land, containing by admensurement 2574 sq. yards, or thereabouts and forming portion of the plots registered in the Book of the Khote under Nos. 57 and 60 which premises are situate at and on the West side of Gore-Bunder Road in the village of Malad Talooka Salsette, Zilla Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bounded on or towards the East by Gore-Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia, on or towards the South partly by the property of Thackersey Liladhar and partly by the property of Shapurji Sorabji and on or towards the North by the property of Devidas Mavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned. z z

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT GHATCOPER.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Guardian of Naranji Waghji, a lunatic, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 3rd May, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a quantity of furniture such as Milner's Fire proof iron safe on stand, cupboards, sofas, easy chairs, bedsteads, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

### THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confe... such as Acid drops, Lem... Raspberry drops, Sugared ... and Almond Rocks. Pack... tins and glass jars a... rates.

DR. D. WRITE...
Brand tablet Ma...
Quinine—Bs. Purgati...
Corner Grant Ro...

## AMUSEMENTS

# PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10.
# "THE WAY OF A MAN"
A SEVEN REEL DRAMA OF
FRONTIER LIFE!
PIONEER PERILS!
AND
INDIAN FIGHTS!
See this throbbing, thrilling romantic epic of the early West.
# PATHE GAZETTE
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 (Including Tax).
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M

## GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA
NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
Wednesday, 22nd April 1925, at (8-30 p.m.)
MUKANAYAK.
SPECIAL FOR AMAVS HOLIDAY
Thursday, 23rd April, 1925 at (3 p.m.))
NAND KUMAR
SPECIAL FOR IDD HOLIDAY
Saturday, 25th April, 1925, at (3 p.m.)
EKACHA PYALA.
Sunday, 26th April, 1925, at (3 p.m.)
SWAYAMWAR.
Manager.

## CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Shri Krishna Film Co's.
Super Production
VERNI VASULAT
or
SWEET REVENGE.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

## AUCTION SALES.

### MENESSE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st April 1925 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:

Figs, Paint, solution of soda, Pepper, Copra, Combs, Printed Books, Coir yarn and Rope, Dry fish, Mineral oil, Gum, Saws, Saline, ink, Lamp parts, Locomotive Arch fire bricks, Glass chimney, Lamp, Hurricane Lanterns, China Clay, Nasils, Borax, Hand lamps, Christmas Cards, Golf clubs, Utensils of chattis, Toys, Hand hoist, Imitation lace and gold thread, Rubber washers, Carbonate of Ammonia, Powder, 25 cases Hartshorn B A S F Powder Tumblers Typewriters, Machinery parts, clocks Materials, Soda ash, Juice of fruits, Almoonder fine, Gum olibanum, Liquor ammonia Zilol, Cotton Twill.

MENESSE AND Co.

## LABOUR CONDITION... JAPAN.

### HOW COTTON MILLS ARE WO...

Mr. Toyohiko Kagawa, the Japanese ... bour leader, who is making a tour round the world, is at present making his first acquaintance with London, writes "The Manchester Guardian". He has already had time to be pleasantly impressed by our kindness and courtesy to the stranger. He thinks that things are freer and easier here than they are in New York, where he has just been. In America, he says, he felt as if he was part of a machine "such as the revolving door of an hotel." Mr. Kagawa is still under forty, but he has himself seen, and indeed been an important instrument in, the creation of the trade union movement in Japan. He had much to do with the formation of the Japan Labour Federation and of the Peasants' Union. He was sent to prison during the Kobe dockyard strike. He is slight, and suffers from bad eyes as the result of his hard, self-sacrificing life in the slums of Kobe and Tokio. He was at an American university, and speaks loudly and confidently like a man used to addressing crowds, but his English is not always easy to follow.

Asked by a "Manchester Guardian" representative in mail week about the labour conditions in the Japanese cotton mills, he said that something like 80 per cent of the textile workers are women and a very large proportion of these are between 17 and 25 years. These workers were naturally very difficult to organise. In some of the thirty big mills at Osaka—the Manchester of Japan—the workers lived in what he called "dormitories" attached to the factories. He also compared these places to "army camps," adding that these lodgings for the workers are often well equipped and provided. There are separate "dormitories" for the men and the women workers. Apparently from his account board and lodging are provided for the workers by these firms, which are reckoned as part of the wages. "When there is a strike", he said, "the doors are shut and the workers are forced to stay in." He thought that an average skilled cotton worker would get about 5s. a day, and normally they have two Sundays free in the month, but this varies according to the state of trade. He said that at one time about 30,000 of the women cotton operatives were in one of the unions. "When there was a strike we lost them all." Compared to the conditions in other industries, those at the cotton mills were fairly good, and indeed in one or two of the big spinning concerns the conditions were far in advance of what prevailed generally. Roughly speeking, the greater the factory the better the conditions. There had recently been an improvement in the hours of work, and he gave nine hours a day as the practice in most of the mills.

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Speaking generally of the trade union movement, he said that one outcome of the industrial boom at the time of the war was that the workers turned seriously to organising themselves. The organisation of the workers, as far as it had gone, fell into three classes—that led by Soviet leaders, that of the Syndicalists, and thirdly the genuine trade union movement. There are now about 300,000 trade unionists. The most powerful union is the Japan Federation of Labour, with some 40,000 members. The Peasants' Union has a membership of about 50,000. They are now arranging for a national congress of the whole of the Japanese trade union movement.

Mr. Kagawa thinks that a great stimulus will be given to labour organisation in Japan as a result of the manhood suffrage measure which is now passing through Parliament, and which is expected to add about 7,000,000 new voters. When the workers get votes it will be reasonable to expect the rise of a political Labour party in Japan on the lines of the British. Mr. Kagawa thinks it will be at least a decade before women's suffrage will become a serious proposition.

He spoke of the movement to organise the peasants which began some five years ago, and which seems to have had remarkable success. As far as one could follow his account Japanese agriculture with its preponderance of small tenant farmers had suffered from the system of small holdings, and from inefficiency of its methods and machinery. He said that in 1921 one sixth of the whole rice acreage of the country had been abandoned by the peasants. The first efforts of the new union had been to reduce the proportion of the produce which was paid to the landlord in rent, and they had been successful in setting up arbitration courts for the settlement of disputes between landlord and tenant. "Our programme," he said, "is first to capture the Village Assembly and then the Provincial Assemblies." Up to the present only the peasant holders had votes but manhood suffrage would greatly increase the agricultural vote, and there would certainly be important political results from this.

A BACKWARD NATION.

Mr. Kagawa would not have it that Japan is a backward nation. "We have everything you have here," he said, "all classes of thought—Communists, Syndicalists, &c. Yes," he agreed with a laugh, "whatever is fashionable." He put the number of Communists at 2,000. He was asked about the number of women who still work in the mines, and he said that it is about 70,000, and of these about 40,000 work underground. One gathered that in the absence of a uniform factory law there are great inequalities in the labour conditions that are tolerated as between one industry and another, and even one factory and another in the same industry. The national economy enforced by the earthquake disaster had had the effect of delaying some industrial reforms such as health insurance, but on the other hand the need for cutting down expenditure had led to a reduction of the army by 40,000 men.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 20.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 25/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 29/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 660
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs 725.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs 710
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 118
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 113
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 154 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 209
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 158 1/2
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 282
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.78-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 91.45
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.70
London—Rome Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady.

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, April 20. Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/5 13/16 |
| Bank Demand | 1/5 27/32 |
| Coo. Acceptance 3 m/s | 1/6 1/8 |
| Rs. Demand. | 662 |
| American Dollars | 282 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 154 1/2 |
| Shanghai | 209 |
| Japan | 118 3/4 |
| Singapore | 151 1/4 |

Market Quiet.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stokholm | 1776 |
| Christiana | 2925 |
| Amsterdam | 1199 |
| Switzerland | 2476 |
| Belgium | 9485 |
| Athens | 25050 |

18th Cuban Sugar 13/3 April sellers.

London, Apl. 18.
Exchange on London in Paris 91.25
Exchange on London in Germany 2010 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 116.92
New York, Apl. 18.
Demand Bills 47837

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Apl. 18.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills m/st. 5 3/4

Bombay, Apr. 20.
London Discounts 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
London Discounts 6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/4 per cent
Money Call 1 month 6 per cent
Money Call 3 months 5 3/4 per cent
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent

### STOCKS, ETC.

London, Apr. 18.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/4 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 3/4—unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £ 76 7/8—unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 104 1/2—unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £ 56 7/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2—unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 5/8 —unchanged
Government Securities 3 per cent 58—unchanged.

### BULLION.

Bombay, Apr. 20.
Bar Gold Ready Rs 22/-
Bar Gold Forward Rs 22/0/6
Bar Gold 2nd Settlement Rs 22/1/3
Bar Silver Ready Rs 71/14/0
Bar Silver 1st Settlement Rs 71/14/0
Bar Silver 2nd Settlement Rs 71/14

London, Apr. 18
Bar Gold Ready S. 86/7
Silver Ready d. 31/8
Silver Forward d. 31/6
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. China was a buyer at lower rate. Market not overstrong. Except prices to remain at about the present level.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Apr. 20.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent Rs 67/15
Conversion Loan 4 per cent due 1931/36 Rs 85/8
War Loan 5 per cent due 1929/47 Rs 95
Loan (Tax Free) 5 per cent due 1933 Rs 98
Loan (Tax Free) 5 per cent due 1945/55 Rs 98/13
War Bonds (Tax Free) 5 1/2 per cent due 1925 Rs 103.
War Bonds (Tax Free) 5 1/2 per cent due 1928 Rs 104/8
Bonds (Tax Free) 6 per cent due 1926 Rs 100/12
Bonds (Tax Free) 6 per cent due 1927 Rs 101/2
Bonds (Tax Free) 6 per cent due 1930 Rs 103
Bonds (Tax Free) 6 per cent due 1931 Rs 103/8
Bonds (Tax Free) 6 per cent due 1932 Rs 104
Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 6 1/2 per cent due 1935 Rs 107/4
Port Trust 4 per cent due 1974 Rs 75
Municipal 4 per cent due 1974 Rs 74/8
Improvement Trust 4 per cent due 1974 Rs 74/8
Port Trust 6 per cent due 1930 Rs 98
Municipal 6 per cent due 1929/49 Rs 97
TONE OF MARKET—
Steady small business passing.

### SHARES.

London, Apr. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hongkong Bank | £139 |
| Chartered Bank | £ 20 3/4 |
| National Bank | £ 46 3/4 |
| P. and O. Bank | £ 11 |
| Eastern Bank | £ 6 3/8 |

Bombay, Apr. 20.
Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates for to-day.

BANKS.
Imperial Bank 1400, India Bank 73, Central Bank 22/12, Eastern Bank 82xd.

COTTON MILLS
Ahmedabad Advance 422/8, Apollo 13. Bombay Cotton 477/8, Bombay Dyeing 1080 Century 530, Central India 493/12xd, Colaba Land 115, Coorla 115, Crescent 228/12, Currim 440, Dawn 670, Edward Sassoon 117/8, E.D. Sassoon 1/7, Elphinstone 27/8, Fazulbhoy 927/8, Globe 45, Gokak 107/8, Indian Bleaching 216/4, Indore Malwa 380. Jamshed Manufacturing 110, Kasturchand 125, Khatau 100, Kilochand 6/2, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4975, Madhavarao 50. Madhowji 362/8, Maneckji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 112/8, New Great 335. New City 235, Pabaney 345, Pearls 540, Phoenix 525, Simplex 170, Standard 1550, Swan 1090, Swadeshi 597/8, Vishnu Cotton 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS
Andhra Valley 480, Alcock 142/8, B. Burma 308/12, B. Burma N. I. 75, Bt. bay Steam 75, Bundi Cement 8/8, Katni Ordinary 45xd., Do Deferred 140, New India Insurance 13/2, Shivrajpore 45, Tata Iron Ordinary 14. Do. Deferred 43/12, Tata Hydro 930, Tata Power Ordinary 387/8, Do. Preferred 510n, Scindia Steam 6/8.

The Tone of the Share Market:—Market losed flat with very little business doing.

### SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apollo Mill | 11 | Morarji Gooculdas | 2650 |
| Elphinstone | 28-8 | Madras United | 575 |
| Emperor Edward | 400 | Union Mill | 225 |
| Asur Virjee | 10 | Laxmi Cotton | 4950 |
| Alliance Cotton | 70 | Vishnoo Cotton | 1840 |
| Indian Dy.& Blg | 216-4 | Western India | 560 |
| Indian Mfg. | 950 | Wadia Woollen Mill | 4-12 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1-7 | Sassoon Silk | 557-8 |
| Indian Woln Mill | 14 | Sassoon Cotton | 45 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 430 | Sholapur | 10600 |
| Kilachand | 6 | Standard Mill | 1500 |
| Koorla Mill | 150 | Hindoostan Mill | 1000 |
| Kastoorchand | 125 | Hyderabad | 2440 |
| Khandesh Mill | 2250 | Tata Power Elec. | 390 |
| Khatau Mill | 110 | Punjab Cement | 2-4 |
| Gold Mohur | 32 | Bombay Flour | |
| Jamshed Mill | 115 | Union Flour | |
| Jivraj Baloo | | Oriental Life | 475 |
| Tata Mill | 165 | Emperor | 420 |
| David | 500 | New India | 13-2 |
| Dawn Mill | 670 | Jupiter Ins. | 6 |
| New City | 266 | Great India | 10 |
| Planet | 30 | Scindia Steam | 6-9 |
| Premier | 70 | Eastern Chemical | 1-12 |
| Presidency | 70 | Port Canning | 650 |
| Bradbury Mills | 475 | B'bay Telephone | 28 |
| Bombay Indstl | 23-8 | „ Uganda | 48 |
| Birla | 15 | „ Burma New | 75 |
| Madhavji | 180 | Br. Burma Petrol | 4-12 |
| Madhaorao Scin | 55 | Tata Oil | 12-4 |
| Maneckji Petit | 2650 | | |

Sovereigns Ready 13/13/0
Sovereigns Forward 13/13/6

### GOLD.

Bombay, April 20.

Ready :—21-15-6

| Vaida. | Opening | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Visak | 22-0-9 | 22-0-3 | | 22-0-3 |
| Jeth | 22-1-6 | 22-1-3 | | 22-1-3 |

Teji Mandi.
Visak 0—3—0
Jeth 0—5—6
Tone—Market Quiet

### SILVER.

Bombay, April 20.

Ready :—71-13-0

| Vaida | Opening | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Visak | 71-13 | | 71-15 | 71-13 |
| Jeth | 71-14 | | 72-0 | 71-14 |

Teji Mandi.
Visak 1—0—0
Jetha 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet,,

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 20.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged to 5 points lower in old crop and 5 points higher to unchanged in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 13 points higher. The market advanced on heavy short covering on continued draught in Texas and Oklahama.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 18th instant as under:—

"Until draught is relieved market may hold steady."

Whilst the market must of course be governed by new crop developments and prospects in America, the position so far as we can judge does not warrant any material decline from the present level of prices, and should any weakness develop we would confidently recommend our friends to take advantage of the same by making purchases as we feel convinced that during the next few months there will be many opportunities of realising handsome profits on such purchases.

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 472½ i.e. Re. 1/- higher than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July-August. At the opening Bazar operators were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 474/-. Around this level Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 472/- and closed at the same rate. Whilst Broach April-May opened at Rs. 464½ and improved to Rs. 466/- on Commission Houses buying. On general selling the market eased to Rs. 464/- and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 473/- and closed steady at Rs. 473½, on buying by Japanese Houses and Commission Houses.

F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 413/- and Rs. 417½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday with a little demand. About 2,500 Lales are reported to have been sold.

To-day only 100 bundles Punjab-Americans and 100 bales Dholleras are tendered against Broach contracts, total tenders upto date being 5,900 bales Punjab-American, 400 bales Dholleras, and 100 bales Kadi-Viramgaon in all 6,400 bales.

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 20

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May | .. | 465 1/2 |
| „ „ „ | July/Aug. | .. | 473 |
| „ „ Bengal | May | .. | 414 |
| „ „ „ | July | .. | 418 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 20.

| Description, | Superfine, | Fine, | F.Good, | Good. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab | 439 | 429 | 414 | 404 |
| M. G. Broach | 495 | 490 | 483 | 476 |
| M. G. Punjab American | .. | 505 | 495 | 485 |

### E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May | .. | 464 |
| „ „ „ | July/Aug. | .. | 472 |
| „ „ Bengal | May | .. | 412 |
| „ „ „ | July | .. | 416 |
| Good Southern | May/June | .. | 462 |

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 20.

| | | Ready average quality. | Ready Fine. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | M.G. | .. | .. |
| „ Fine | M.G. | .. | 415 /20 |
| „ | F.G.M.G. | 400/5 | .. |
| Sindh-Punjat Fine | M.G. | .. | 415/20 |
| „ | F.G.M.G. | 400/5 | .. |
| Punjab Americans | M.G. | 485/95 | .. |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | M.G. | 445 | 470/75 |
| Nagpur | | 440 | 470/75 |
| Yeotmal .. Fine | M.G. | 435 | 460/5 |
| Pulgaon .. „ | „ | 440/45 | 460/70 |
| Dhamangaon „ | „ | 435 | 455/60 |
| Amraoti .. „ | „ | 425 | 455/60 |
| Khamgaon-Akola „ | | 425/430 | 450/55 |
| Mulkapur „ | „ | 400 | 440 |
| Khandesh „ | „ | 405/10 | 440 |
| „ | F.G.M.G. | .. | .. |
| Broach Fine | M.G. | .. | 485 |
| „ Fully Good „ | | .. | 470/72 |
| Muthia Fine „ | | .. | .. |
| „ | F.G.M.G. | 430/20 | .. |
| Dharwar | S.G. | .. | .. |
| Coompta | M.G. | .. | 500/5 |
| Westerns | „ | .. | 460/70 |
| „ | H.G. | .. | .. |
| Miraj | M.G. | .. | 505 |
| Cambodia | | .. | 530 |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

28th April, 1925.

New York Market 18th April.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Last known prices in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24.70 | May | | 24.65 | —05 |
| 25.00 | July | | 25.00 | .. |
| 24.85 | Oct. | | 24.90 | +05 |
| 24.72 | Jan. | | 24.72 | .. |

New York spot on 17th April, 24.95 plus 50; New Orleans 25.05 plus 55.

New York spot on 18th April 24.90 —05; New Orleans 25.10 plus 05.

Telegraphic market advices:—July highest 25.15 (10-50 a.m.), lowest 24.90 (11-39 a.m.), range .19 points. Small professional market. Local traders against the market.

Liverpool Market, 18th April.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Prices at 11 a.m. | Closing Prices. | Since previous Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.27 | May | | | 13.40 | +13 |
| 13.35 | July | 13.50+15 | 13.49+14 | 13.48 | +13 |
| 13.23 | Oct. | 13.38+15 | | 13 36 | +13 |
| 13.10 | Jan. | | | 13.22 | +12 |

Egyptian
29.60 May 29.36 +76
27.55 July 28.30 +65

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.: Slightly warmer. Light rains Memphis (Ten) district and North Carolina.

(2) Market steady. Advance checked by selling on limits scale up.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Considerable covering owing to continued drought Texas, but weakening technical position."

### BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association, Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 16th April 1925 27,19,530.

Same time last season 27,69,135.

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 16th April 1925:—

| | 1924-25 | 1923-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 35,696 | 1,28,632 |
| Continent | 4,21,131 | 7,07,345 |
| China | 1,67,212 | 1,41,285 |
| Japan | 11,01,097 | 10,32,315 |
| America and Coast Ports | 22,634 | 43,662 |
| Total | 17,47,760 | 20,48,219 |

Total exports by Rail from 1st September 1924 to 16th April, 1925 9,657

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th April 1925 ..... 8,97,694

Liverpool Apl. 18.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2000 bales.
Total Day's Sales Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.
Mid. American Spot:—
Universal Standard 1360 small demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 3125

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Apl. 18.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 13.35+.13 |
| May | 13.40+.13 |
| June | 13.40+.13 |
| July | 13.48+.13 |
| Aug. | 13.44+.13 |
| Sep. | 13.41+.13 |
| Oct. | 13.36+.13 |
| Nov. | 13.27+.12 |
| Dec. | 13.26+.12 |
| Jan. | 1322+.12 |
| Feb. | 13.20+.12 |
| Mar. | 13.18+.12 |
| Apl. | 13.13+.10 |

Tone:—Quiet.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apl. | 29.60+.75 |
| May | 29.35+.75 |
| June | 28.80+.75 |
| July | 28.30+.75 |
| Aug. | 27.25+.80 |
| Sep. | 26.95+.75 |
| Oct. | 25.55+60 |
| Nov. | 24.10+.40 |
| Dec. | 23.60+35 |
| Jan. | 23.10+.35 |
| Feb. | 23.00+.35 |
| Mar. | 22.95+.35 |

Tone:—Firm.

Liverpool, Apl. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 9.95 |
| Fully Good | 10.35 |
| Fine | 10.75 |
| Bengal Good | 10.05 |
| Fully Good | 10.45 |
| Fine | 10.85 |
| Omra Good | 10.75 |
| Fully Good | 11.15 |
| Fine | 11.555 |
| Broach Good | 11.10 |
| Fully Good | 11.50 |
| Fine | 11.90 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Apr. 20.
Future Delivery Prices:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 13.45 plus | .05 |
| July | 13.54 „ | .06 |
| October | 13.43 „ | .07 |
| November | 13.35 „ | .08 |
| December | 13.34 „ | .08 |
| January | 13.29 „ | .07 |
| March | 13.26 „ | .08 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Apl. 18.
COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4000
Day's Exports to Continent 4000
Futures at New York.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 24.65—.5 |
| July | 25.00 unchgd. |
| Oct. | 24.90+.5 |
| Jan. | 24.72 unchgd. |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 24.90—.5 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 25.10+.5 |

Future at New Orleans

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 24.84+.4 |
| July | 25.08—.5 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20 1/2
Demand Bills 47837.
Foreign Mined 667/8

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Apl. 18.
Total in Sight 13,737,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 249,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 280,000 bales.
American Visible Supply 3,282,000 bales.
Other 182,000 bales.
Total Sales 17,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 1600 bales.
East Indian Stock 84,000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 3400 bales
East Indian Import of the week 2000 bales.
East Indian Speculation 400 bales.
American Afloat 113,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 22,000 bales.
Total Afloat 175,000 bales.
Taking of the worlds spinners of American Cotton 258000 bales.

### WHEAT

London, Apr. 18.
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. A/M sellers 60
Rosario Santa Fe 64 lbs. A/M sellers 60/6

## SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 20.

| | 12 to 1 O/O. | 1 to 2 O/O. | 2 to 3 O/O. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 435 | .. | 435 |
| Bombay Cotton | 477-8 | .. | 477-8 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 1087-8 | 1072-8 | 1082-8 |
| Century | 535 | 525 | 531-4 |
| Nagpur | 501-4 | 495 | 498-12 |
| Colaba | 116-4 | .. | 115 |
| Crescent ex-divi, | 230 | .. | 230 |
| Indore ex-divi. | 382-2 | .. | 380 |
| Kohinoor | 1250 | .. | 1250 |
| New Great | 345 | 330 | 335 |
| Pearl ex-divi. | 538-12 | 535 | 537-8 |
| Phoenix | 527-8 | .. | 525 |
| Bharucha | 105 | .. | 105 |
| Simplex | 176-4 | 183-12 | 171 4 |
| Swan ex-divi. | 1090 | .. | 1090 |
| Swadeshi | 597-8 | .. | 595 |
| Pabni | 347-8 | .. | 345 |
| Fazal | 940 | 925 | 928-12 |
| Mathuradas | 250 | .. | 250 |
| Tata Mill | 90 | .. | 83-12 |
| Globe | 45 | .. | 45 |
| Mysore | 120 | .. | 120 |
| Madhavji | 365 | 362-8 | 363-12 |
| Finlay ex-divi. | 765 | .. | 765 |
| Gokak | 107-8 | .. | 107-8 |
| Edward Sassoon | 117-8 | .. | 117-8 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 112-8 | .. | 112-8 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 308-12 | .. | 308-12 |
| Bombay Elec. Tram | 101-14 | .. | 101-14 |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy | 77-8 | .. | 75 |
| Bundi Cement | 8-12 | .. | 8-8 |
| Central E. Mining | 31-8 | .. | 31-8 |
| Indian Cement | 40- | .. | 40 |
| Shivrajpur | 45 | .. | 45 |
| Tata Steel Ordy. | 14 | .. | 14 |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 45 | .. | 44-2 |
| Tata Hydro | 947-8 | .. | 933-12 |

Tone—Firm dearer quiet trade.
Australian AIM sellers 59/-
Choice White Karachi M/J buyers 60/-
Soft Red Karachi A/M Value 59/3
Tone—Firm— Dearer —quiet trade.
Two Club Calcutta buyers 60/9
Wheat afloat to U. K. 2,570,000 qrts.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 20. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

| Ready | Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Ball Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 59 0 0 | 8 11 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 58 0 0 | 8 10 9 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 61 9 0 | 8 14 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 12 0 | 11 4 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 10 11 0 | 11 3 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 11 12 0 | 12 4 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 12 12 0 | 13 5 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 12 7 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 73 0 0 | 14 12 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 69 0 0 | .. |
| Teelseed, Gajar 60-50 | 66 0 0 | .. |
| Teelseed, Black | 63 0 0 | 12 4 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 13 4 0 | 13 12 0 |
| Groundnuts | 67 0 0 | 13 6 0 |
| Mowraseed | 9 0 0 | 9 8 0 |
| Barley | 46 0 0 | 6 6 0 |
| Castorseed | 66 0 0 | 13 5 0 |
| Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery | .. | .. |
| Jira | 12 0 0 | .. |
| Forward | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, May | 8 6 9 | |
| Wheat, Aug.-Sept | 8 11 0 | |
| Linseed, May | 13 6 8 | |
| Linseed, Sept. | 13 12 6 | |

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 20th April, 1925.

Ready Market has ruled steady to-day with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirement amounts to 5,300 bags showing a fair record of off-take.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady but quiet evidencing a rise of about a Pence in New Crop Java Sugar Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 13/6 per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June, Sh. 17/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July, Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritious Crystal Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/- per cwt.
B. h. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March, Sh. 19/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

London, Apr. 18.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17/3
July/September sellers 16/9.
October/December sellers 16/7 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—
October/December sellers 16/10
Fine White Java C and F Karachi:—
October/December sellers 16/10 3/4
Tone:—Sellers rather firmer. Still no demand for India.

### LINSEED.

London, Apl. 18.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22/2 Apl/May sellers.
Tone:—Quiet demand.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 44/6 April/May value.
Raw Linseed Buyers etc. 44 7/8 May/Aug. Buyers.
Linseed Afloat 26,000 Tons.

London, Apr. 18.
Linseed La Plata Argentine A/M sellers £ 20 7/16.—Quiet demand.
Cottonseed Bombay A/M sellers £ 9 7/8—Firm rather dearer.
Cottonseed Bombay A/M Sellers £23 3/4—Firm.
Rapeseed Toria A/M paid £ 21 1/M.
Rapeseed Ferozepore A/M sellers £ 22
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore A/M paid £19 7/8.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Very tending upwards.

### RUBBER.

London, Apr. 18.
Per a Up River Fine Spot M/J 19.
Tone—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot May 21 1/8
Tone:—Dull Little doing.

### COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Apr. 18.
It is announced that offerings are suspended pending further notice.

### METALS.

London, Apr. 18.
English best Selected Copper £ 62 1/2
Standard Copper G M B £59 3/4
Copper Braziers £ 78 1/2
Yellow Metal 79/16
Hard Spelter nominal 30
Corrugated Sheets £ 16 1/2

London, Apl. 18.
Tin Block £235

### FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Apr. 18.
Cardiff to Bombay 14/3.

### BARLEY.

London, Apr. 18.
Karachi Barley M/J quoted 39/6

London, Apr. 18.
Exchange on London at Warsaw 24.83
Exchange on London at Prague 161.25
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 91.25
Rentes 3 per cent 45 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/2
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th ultimo.

### COPPER.

Bombay, April 20

| | per md. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper German | 3-4 | 66 0 |
| Copper | 1 | 66 0 |
| Copper | 1 1-4 | 34 12 0 |
| Copper American | 1 1-2 | 65 0 0 |
| Copper | 1 3-4 | 65 0 0 |
| Copper | 2 | 65 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | .. | 62 0 0 |
| Panchteka Joint | .. | 27 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | .. | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars | .. | 39 4 0 |
| Pat Klai | .. | 67 8 0 |
| Lead, Country | .. | 25 0 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 | .. | 56 8 0 |
| „ „ to 1 | .. | 55 12 0 |
| „ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2 | | 55 12 0 |
| German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2 | | 64 12 0 |
| American Copper 3-4 to 1, | .. | 66 0 0 |
| „ „ 1-1-4 | .. | 65 0 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 20.

| | per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Kilachand | No. 14 1-2 | 0 13 0 |
| Kilachand | No. 20 1-2 | 0 15 0 |
| Currimbhai | No. 12 1-2 | 0 12 9 |
| Elphinstone | No. 12 1-2 | 0 12 6 |
| David | No. 10 1-2 | 0 12 3 |
| Shapurji | No. 10 1-2 | 0 11 9 |
| Trikamdas | No. 10 1-2 | 0 12 6 |
| Sattara | No. 10 1-4 | 0 12 6 |
| Shapurji | No. 6 1-2 | 0 11 0 |
| Light-house | No. 6 1-2 | 0 10 9 |
| Japan | No. 40—1 | 1 5 6 |
| „ | No. 42—2 | 1 6 6 |
| „ | No. 20 | 1 0 6 |
| „ | No. 32 | 1 4 6 |

### CABLE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

The following cable has been received from Messrs. A. Norden & Co., of New York:—
N. Y. 18-4-25.
"Until drought relieved market may hold steady."

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 20.

Sicilia, Davis, Kobe.
Arcturus, Alsen, Calcutta.
Bamtra, Rowe, Busreh.
Isarco, Bojanovich, Genoa.

## DEPARTURES.

April 21.

Risaldar, Park, Calcutta.

## LOADING.

April 20.

Steamer Uga Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Bovenkirk for Calcutta.
Steamer Isarco for Genoa.
Steamer Falkenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Sicilia for Kobe.

S S Sicilia:—The P & O S N Co's steamer Sicilia, 4,172 tons, Captain H C Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Arcturus:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Arcturus, 3816 tons, Captain C Alsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, 1878 tons, Captain J Rowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Itarco:—The M Italiana steamer Isarco, 3768 tons, Captain G Bojanovich arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Co's steamer Risaldar, 3092 tons, Captain G Park, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

## ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Falkenfels, Hamburg 3/5, L Edward and Co.
13 Khandala, Durban 29/4, M M and Ct.

## LIST OF STEMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

### BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Morea due about 11th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O S N Co.
Moolton due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Malaja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masala due about 23rd April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandala due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Daronda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domali due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co.
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Brisbane due about 17th April, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Messilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
S S Circassia due about 6th July. Agent Graham T Ct.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 25th April, Agent J Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sternfels due about 30th April, Agent L Edward.
Lantorfels due about 3rd May, Agent L Edward Co.
Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isaroc due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Garigo due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent N F Campbell Co.
Homestead due abtut 4th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melborne due about 4th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 13th April, Agent C S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 11th May, Agent O S K
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karon due about end May, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

## IMPORTS.

April 20.

S S Wardenfels From Bremen:—Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd.

From Bremen:—533 rolls barbed wire, 25 coils wire canvas, 260 bundles wire canvas, 200 bundles copper sheets, 12 bundles copper rods, 15 pieces copper rods, 200 pieces tubes, 5 casks chalk, 15 cases chalk, 10 cases ivory, 85 cases bottled beer, 13 cases brassware, 13 cases hollow glass, 39 cases amorces, 32 cases staples, 100 cases beer, 39 cases aniline colours, 15 cases ink, 70 cases aluminium circles, 34 cases liquor ammonia, 170 cases empty bottles, 476 crates empty bottles, 40 bags tiles.

From Antwerp:—50 packages copper sheets, 40 packages aniline colours, 56 cases aniline colours, 235 casks aniline colours, 207 cases aniline colours, 51 cases paper, 108 bales paper, 150 bales strawboards, 44 packages tiles, 235 crates tiles, 19 crates expanded metal, 22 bundles expanded metal, 67 casks alum, 272 casks china clay, 14 casks lead pipes 11 cases lead pipes, 185 cases nails, 120 cases brass wire, 16 cases cottons, 390 cases window glass, 20 cases glassware, 30 cases washing blue. 224 cases tacks 50 rolls wire, 130 barrels alizarine paste, 78 D/bags nuts, 200 D/bags dog spikes, 500 bundles steel rounds, 8166 bundles hoops, 716 bundles steel circles, 116 bundles channels, 762 bundles rods, 4300 bundles steel sheets, 500 pieces steel sheets, 1763 pieces steel plates, 630 pieces joists, 1504 pieces iron bars, 263 pieces tubes, 845 bundles tubes, 52 bundles angles, 5537 pieces angles, 4443 pieces steel bars, 1335 bundles steel bars.

From Rotterdam:—11 drums zinc chloride, 12 oil, 180 casks lead sugar, 47 bales paper, 25 kegs hydrosulphite of stda.

S S City of Lahore, From Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co. From Liverpool:—100 cases candles, 10 bales wood waste, 13 bales cotton piece goods, 98 cases cotton piece goods, 15 cases cottons, 15 bales cottons, 98 rubber tyres, 73 bales paper, 6 trusses paper, 16 cases cotton pooplins 18 cases biscuits, 20 cases cigarettes, 42 cases bottled beer, 25 cases ink 20 cases bolts and nuts, 24 cases hollands, 24 cases cotton tissues, 12 cases cotton yarn, 20 cases plate glass, 27 casesham and bacon, 66 cases colour, 40 cases brandy, 108 cases screws, 27 cases steel bars, 12 cases fruit essences, 25 crates bottles, 19 crates earthenware, 20 crates earthenware jars, 1957 crates earthenware troughs, 322 pieces sanitary ware, 121 pieces plates, 11 bundles plates, 153 bundles irtn wire, 3250 bundles galvanised sheets, 51 bundles iron bowls, 2025 bundles hoops, 110 drum soil.

From Liverpool:—17 cases tile, 176 sk. cases tiles, 310 D/bags sago flour, 1167 kegs paint, 1300 boxes common soap, 800 boxes tinplates, 760 casks china clay.

From Manchester:—36 drums mineral lubricating oil, 24 barrels mineral lubricating oil, 32 bales cotton yarn, 10 cases cotton yarn, 4 cases spun silk yarn, 65 cases household soap, 261 cases cottons, 181 bales cotton, 62 bales paper, 146 bales cotton piece goods, 222 cases cotton piece goods, 62 bales cotton piece goods, 128 crates cemen ttiles, 20 D/bags rivets.

From Port Said:—12 cases castor oil, 8 cases table oil, 6 packages wine.

S S Queda From Rangoon Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. From Rangoon:—1983 pieces planks 10557 pieces sleepers 475 pieces square ends, 2609 pieces squares, 2028 pieces teak boards 2656 bundles teak boards, 12 bundles old turpantine, 61 bundles old gunnies, 2 tins Chinese sauce, 971 casks I oil, 200 cases vegetable fat 142 cases cutch, 494 bags peas, 15 bags orpiment. 750 bags joowari, 198 bags moong, 1279 bags millet, 200 bags groundnuts. 801 bags cotton seed, 85609 bags rice. 15034 bundles scanflings, 54160 pieces scantlings.

S S Barpeta From Busrah, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. From Busrah:—22 bags old nails, 36 bags old brass.

From Dubai:—2 tins pearls, 48 bundles specie.

From B/Abbas:—4 bundles specie, 110 bales cotton, 82 jottas cotton, 18 jottas asafetida 23 bags pistas, 34 bags almonds. 217 bags raisin.

From Muscat:—5 bundles specie, 978 bags sardines, 206 bags dates.

From Mahomerah:—8 bundles skin, 13 bundles sheep wool.

From Bushire:—23 jottas skins, 45 bags almond kernels.

From Gavatten:—14 bags badahame.

From Jask:—550 bags malcols.

From Charbar:—250 bundles siffi mats.

From 50 bundles dry fish, 100 bundles mats.

S S Ahmedi, From Busreh Agents Sharriff Hassam and Co. From Mahomerah:—1 bundle specie, 30 bundles cotton, 11 bales cotton, 13 bales skins, 17 bundles skins, 101 bundles leaves, 190 bundles wool, 17 bales wool, 129 bags gum, 8 bags mahalat.

From Koweit:—10 bundles specie, 50 bales wool.

From Bushire:—2 bundles specie, 168 bales cotton, 74 bundles skins, 20 bags black seeds, 181 bags almond kernels, 363 bags gum.

From B/Abbas:—446 bales cotton, 389 bundles cotton, 68 jottas cotton, 50 jottas asso-foetida, 45 cases assofoetida, 124 bags almond kernels, 54 bags gum, 64 bags pistaches, 200 bags almonds.

bags almonds, 317 bags raisin, 54 bags gum, 10 jottas rose buds, 20 bundles rose buds, 33 bundles wool, 72 bundles attari.

S S Gogra, From Rangoon Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. From Rangoon:—26746 bags rice.

From Mtulmein:—25968 bags rice, 350 bags beans, 255 bags millet, 540 pieces posts and planks, 1603 pieces squares and posts, 195 pieces square ends, 976 pieces planks. 2052 pieces squares, 720 pieces posts, 1089 pieces sleepers, 97120 pieces scantlings, 16007 bundles scantlings.

S S Kohinoor, From Bassein Agents Turner Morrison and Co. From Bassein:—13630 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—1726 bags rice.

From Cochin:—50 drums cocoanut oil.

From Calicut:—10 coils coir, rope, 100 jottas coir yarn, 589 bales cotton, 456 bags cocoanut, 20 bundles mats.

From Badagara:—2370 bags copra, 228 bags cocoenuts, 64 bundles gunnies.

From Tellicherry:—400 bags cocoanuts.

S S Delta, From Aden Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. From Aden:—300 package gum incense, 6 boxes specie, (cargo originally from London). 160 bars silver, 1 box bar gold, 3 boxes' soveigns, 1 box gold coin.

S S Maur, From Bangkok Agents F F Campbell and Co. Ltd. From Bangkok 17 boxes rupees, 7 bundles raw silk 1700 bundles hatiens, 219 pieces squares. 33915 pieces scantlings, 372 bundles scantlings.

S S Br. Peer, From Abadan Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.

From Abadan:—6836 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Khuzistan, From Abadan Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.

From Henjam:—2860 bags rock salt.

## CORONER'S COURT.

### A MAHAR DROWNED.

A verdict of death due to drowning was recorded at an inquest held over the body of Chokha Mesu, a Mahar, (40) who was found floating in a well behind the premises of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas.

The evidence showed that the deceased was living with one Rukhminibai as a boarder, He was working as a cart driver. On Saturday he left his room as usual for work. For a long time he was suffering from asthma and had not gone to work for four days. When Rukhminibai returned in the night from work she did not find the deceased in the room. On Sunday evening she was informed that the man was dead. As far as she knew he had no enemies

### A YOUNG WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Mr. B. N. Athavale concluded the inquest on the body of Radhabai, a young Hindu woman on Monday and an unanimous verdict of death due to fracture of the bones of the lower extremity sustained by her having thrown herself out voluntarily from the second floor of a building was recorded.

The deceased, it transpired, was a kept mistress living in Khamisa Building, Nagpada. Her sister Girjabai also lived with her. There was some misunderstanding between the two and it seems that was the cause why she threw herself down. Miss Margarite Kamle, a nurse of J. J. Hospital, stated that the deceased had made a voluntary statement in which she confessed that she of her own accord had thrown herself down.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Jutes opened quieter after the week-end with little or no support from operators. Consequently fluctuations in the speculative issues were small. Enquiry for the heavier priced stocks was next to nothing.

Coals:—There was a preponderance of sellings orders and as buyers were irresponsive even at some concessions little business only resulted.

Teas:—Business was dull.

Government securities:—Steady.

Following were closing quotations:—Government securities: 3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 67/14; 4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1916/17 Rs. 86/6; 5 per cent. War Loan 1929/47 Rs. 95/7 s.l.; 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 104/15 s.l.; 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 Rs. 100/10; 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 Rs. 101/8 s.l.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 72; Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 103 s.l.

Jutes:—Alliance Pref. 101; Clive 45/2; Clive 7 per cent. pref. 112; Clive 6 per cent. pref. 97; Fort William 407/8; Howrah 44/4; Hukumchand ordy. 9/3 s.l.; Lansdowne 338 s.l.; Lothian 434/8; National 30/8 s.l.; Reliance pref. 112.

Coals:—Borrea 14; Burrakur 25/4; Bokaro and Ramgur 21; East Indian 29; Gopalichuck 8/12; Karanpura Development 13/4; Kathras Jherriah 91.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Ctrporation pref. 8/12 s.l.; Triton Insurance 114/8; Madan Theatres 2/4; Titaghur Paper 3/2; Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/8. Tea Companies:—Namburnadi 11/4; Serugaon 16/4; Debentures 5½ per cent. 1915/35 Chowringhee property debs 97/8; 5½ per cent. 1915 1930-1940 Dalhousie property debs 79/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one stillings five and twenty-seven thirty seven pence demand one shilling five and seven eighth pence.—A. P.


INCANDESCENT LANTERN

300 C. P.
SIMPLE
SAFE
RELIABLE
BURNS
KEROSENE

LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.
Humman Street, Fort, Bombay.



ROLLED GOLD PLATED WRIST WATCH No·
(Obtainable in all shapes.)

New and Fashionable wrist watches can be worn by Gents and Ladies. Low prices Accurate Timekeeper, Small size, Golden Dial. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test.
(Guaranteed for 4 years.)
REDUCED PRICES Rs. 7-0-0
5 years Rolled Gold Rs. 10-0-0
LORD WELLINGDON WATCH Co.,
Post Box 335, Mount Road, MADRAS.


## OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, April 20.

| | For. | Steamer | Date. | Mails close at |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | England | -- | -- | -- |
| 2 | Austria and Italy (superscribed) | -- | -- | -- |
| 3 | Japan | -- | -- | -- |
| 4 | China | -- | -- | -- |
| 5 | Shanghai (superscribed) | -- | -- | -- |
| 6 | Singapore ( „ ) | -- | -- | -- |
| 7 | Straits Settlements | -- | -- | -- |
| 8 | Mauritius | -- | -- | -- |
| 9 | East Africa | S/S Khandalla | 29-4-25 | 12 Noon. |
| 10 | South Africa | | | |
| 11 | Seychelles | | | |

## RLY. LABOUR'S GRIEVANCES.

### SIR. C. INNES' UNSOUND ARGUMENT.

(By Mukunda Lall Sircar.)

In the last session of the Legislative Assembly, a resolution was tabled recommending to the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Committee consisting of five members of the Assembly, three representatives of Railwaymen's Orginisation and three members appointed by the Government, to enquire into the grievances of subordinate employees of the Indian Railways, with special reference to rates of wages, methods of recruitment, punishments including fines and removal from service disposal of fine, funds, hours of work and holidays, provision for old age, leave, gratuity, provident fund, medical relief, opportunities for promotion to higher grades, housing accommodation, unequal treament regarding the conditions of service based on racial grounds, unfair retrenchment, recognition of Railwaymen's Unions by the Railway Agents and representation of the Railway employees on the Railway Advisory Committee. It is a matter of regret that the resolution was not passed in the form as it originally stood, methinks for want of strong public feeling behind the motion and to a great extent due to the statement advanced along with the official opposition against the legitimate grievances of Railway employees, prejuding the minds of non-official members. After two days' debates on the motion, the principle of enquiry was, however, accepted by the House, but it was decided that such enquiry should be conducted by the Central Railway Advisory Council or by any special Committee elected by that body from among its members. Up to date we have no information as to what steps are being taken by the Government to ratify this recommendation. We may mention here that the Central Railway Advisory Council consist of Messrs. S. C. Chose, Khan Bahadur Saiyid Mohammad Ismail. Pandit Harkarn Nath Misra, H. G. Cocke, Seth Kasturbai, Lalbhi, N. C. Kelkar, E. C. Fleming and Sir Hari Singh Gour.

Now in refering to the speech of the Honourable the Commerce Members, Sir Charles Innes, we find that at the very outset he regarded and declared the motion 'as a thoroughly dangerous resolution." It may be pointed out that in the year 1920, two Committees were appointed by the Government—one for the enquiry into the grievances and demands of the Postal staff and the other for the Telegraph staff. In the year 1921 again, a fresh Committee was appointed to enquire into the grievances of the Telegraph staff and another similar Committee was demanded in the last session of the Assembly for the Postal Department, but the Government having promised to receive a deputation of Postal employees' representatives and hear their grievances, the motion urging for the second Committe was adjourned till the autumn session. And this is the first time that the Railway employees have asked for a Committee only to enquire into their grievances. Although the Postal Telegraph and Railway are all public utility services and although the Railway is not of less importances than the postal and other services, the unfortunate downtrodden Railway workers' simple and reasonable claim has been regarded by the Honourable the Commerce Member as thoroughly dangerous. His contention was based on the fact, as he said, tha for the last two and half years the railways have been free from any serious labour trouble.

### STRIKES AND GRIEVANCES.

From our standpoint, we do not find a bit of soundness in or justification of this argument, which only gives us to understand that had there been any real grievances, there would have been some strikers. We fail to agree with this view and we do not think that the Government and the rate-payers of the country want to have any strikes of workers and consequent dislocation and disorganisation of the railways as proof of workers, having grievances. In our opinion, it is more reasonable to remove grievances unsolicited and thus have peaceful working and efficient service from the railway workers. We can never think or talk so lightly of a strike specially in an important public utility service like that of railways. We cannot countenance strikes as these unrests cause considerable inconvenience to the public and other workers in general and under the present circumstances we do not want strikes if we can stop them. That does not mean that we are not going to ventilate our grievances and that we are to sacrifice our principles and give up our legitimate demands for securing just rights and previleges. A strike is a last resort and not first. Being conscious of this we have set up a constitutional move in the matter of putting forth before the authorities our crying grievances and immediate requirements for remedy. But if this modest and reasonable demands and constitutional measures on the part of the sufferers numbering more than seven hundred thousands of railwaymen in India, are not acceded to and if on the other hand they are treated in the manner as they have been in the last session of the Assembly, we are afraid this will only increase discontent, which we think, should never be allowed to grow.

We are sorry for the pronouncement uttered by the Honourable the Commerce Member as it appears to have been made on the spur of the moment without taking into consideration the fact that his staement almost amounted to summarily dismissing what we think were and still are real grievances of the railway workers. It would have shown greater consideration had the Government instead of assuming an attitude of opposition from the very start, shown an inclination to treat the question in a more sympathetic spirit and at the same time, making an attempt to ascertain how far the grievances presented are accorded with facts. This would have given them and the workers as well, a definite basis to go upon.

## P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

### DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, April 20.
Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

| Description. | Ready | A/May | J/Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1924/1925 Crop | | | |
| Broach M. G. F. G. | ..488/90 | 465 | 473 |
| Oomra M. G. Fine | ..445/55 | | |
| „ M. G. Black leaf. | ..425/35 | | |
| Bengal M. G. Fine | ..430/35 | | |
| „ M. G. F. G. | ..415/18 | 412 | 416 |
| Khandesh Black leaf | ..385/400 | | |
| Khandwa/Sanavad | ..410/35 | | |
| Jalna/Auragangabad | ..380/410 | | |
| Harda | ..445/55 | | |
| Ujjain | ..440/50 | | |
| Parbhani | ..430/40 | | |
| Purna. | ..440/45 | | |
| Nander. | ..445/50 | | |
| Barsi/Kurdoorwadi | ..380/405 | | |
| Wardha/Warora | ..460/65 | | |
| Nagpur | ..465/70 | | |
| Katol | ..470/75 | | |
| Adoni | ..465/70 | | |
| Sindh/American | ..480/90 | | |
| Sangli/Miraj | ..485/90 | | |
| Bagalkot | ..475/80 | | |
| Coompta | ..490/95 | | |
| Tirupur | ..525/30 | | |

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F. P. Bales | 1924-25 | 1923-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to-date 17-4-25 | 8878000 | 6275000 |
| „ Yesterday do | 4000 | 7000 |
| Exports to date do | 7265000 | 4870000 |
| Stock at Ports 17-4-25 | 799000 | 565000 |
| „ Interior Towns. do | 626000 | 506000 |
| „ Liverpool do | 1080000 | 599000 |
| Visible Supply 18-4-25 | 3282000 | 2042000 |
| Quantity in Sight do | 13737000 | 10389000 |

Receipts at Bombay.

| Yesterday. | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1922-23 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8483 | 2746409 | 2790106. | 2818740 |

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 16th April.

| 1924-25 | 1923-24 |
|---|---|
| 9657 | 17703 |

Total Stock in Bombay on 16-4-25 8,97,694 B/s
Last year—7,99,710 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 16th April

| | 1924-1925 | 1923-1924 | 1922-1923 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 456817 | 830977 | 578123 |
| China | 167212 | 141265 | 278070 |
| Japan | 1101097 | 1032315 | 1154531 |
| Coast-Ports | 22634 | 43662 | 34862 |
| Total | 1747760 | 2048219 | 2045586 |
| Aflot in harbour | | | |
| Europe | 2545 | 14821 | 3284 |
| China Japan & Coast ports | 43657 | 33044 | 91525 |
| Silver | Gold | Govt. Paper. | |
| 71-13-0 | 22-1-0 | 68-0-0 | |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th April, 1925.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 8483 | Bales |
| Wheat | 11731 | Cwts |
| Linseed | 16318 | „ |
| Rape, etc. | 882 | „ |
| Gingellyseed | 2722 | „ |
| Poppyseed | 1260 | „ |
| Groundnuts | 1984 | „ |
| Castorseed | 4183 | „ |
| Rice | 79063 | „ |
| Myrabollams | 4283 | „ |
| Cottonseed | 5717 | „ |
| Mowraseed | Nil | |
| Gram | 3937 | „ |
| Juwar | 1008 | „ |
| Maaur | Nil | |
| Barley | Nil | |
| Bajri | 750 | „ |
| Coal | 135 | Tons |

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, April 20.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khadi:— | | | |
| Textile | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Century | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Elphinstone | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:— | | | |
| Standard per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Century per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Phoenix per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Swan per lb. | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Finlay per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Long Cloth X Quality:— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Kohinoor per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40:— | | | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| David per lb. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Tata per lb. | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Edward Mohar per lb. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Sundari Brand per lb. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Dhooties 10 yards:— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Check Grey Drill:— | | | |
| Standard per piece | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Phœnix per piece | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Hindustan No. 902 per piece | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Bleached Check:— | | | |
| Kasturchand per piece | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Black Check:— | | | |
| Textile per piece | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| E. D. Racheal per piece | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Gabrun No. 5124:— | | | |
| Pearl Pebaney | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| Hindustan | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| Salita:— | | | |
| Century | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Textile | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) | 1 | 4 | 6 |

## THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 20.

The western disturbance in the extreme north has caused local rain in Kashmir with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. Rain has also fallen locally in Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Yamethin two inches; Maymyo a half; and Gilgit and Drosh a quarter.

Forecast:—Some dust storms in the Punjab and no large change elsewhere.—A. P.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m. | |
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches. | 29.835 |
| Temperature of Air | 84.6 degrees. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78.1 „ |
| Dew Point | 75.0 „ |
| Relative humidity of Air | 73% „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) | 2.4 „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 91.3 „ |
| Minimum do. do. | 79.8 „ |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NNW, NE. WNW, NW. N N W |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 154 miles. |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

### HIGH WATER. | LOW WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Depth Mean Time. | | Depth on Still. | | Day of Month. | Bombay Depth Mean Time. | | Depth on Still. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apl. | h. | m. | ft. | in. | Apl. | h. | m. | in | ft |
| Sat. | 18 | 3 | 4 | 28 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 2 | 17 | 2 |
| | | 15 | 39 | 26 | 1 | | 21 | 11 | 19 | 1 |
| Sun. | 26 | 0 | 52 | 26 | 5 | 26 | | 42 | 16 | 1 |
| | | 13 | 83 | 27 | 6 | | 19 | 19 | 19 | 5 |
| M. | 20 | 9 | 37 | 26 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 22 | 17 | 3 |
| | | 21 | 53 | 27 | 8 | | 15 | 27 | 17 | 8 |
| Tu. | 21 | 10 | 25 | 27 | 6 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 5 |
| | | 22 | 34 | 27 | 9 | | 16 | 15 | 17 | 7 |
| W. | 22 | 11 | 10 | 28 | 2 | 22 | 4 | 99 | 16 | 0 |
| | | 23 | 12 | 27 | 8 | | 16 | 55 | 17 | 8 |
| Th. | 23 | 11 | 55 | 28 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 12 | 15 | 7 |
| | | 23 | 48 | 27 | 5 | | 17 | 34 | 18 | 1 |
| Fri. | 24 | 12 | 29 | 28 | 4 | 24 | 5 | 43 | 15 | 7 |
| | | .. | | .. | | | 18 | 9 | 18 | 4 |

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apr 21 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 6h. 57m.
Apr 22 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 25 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 59m.

## CALCUTTA MARKETS.

### MANCHESTER CLOTH.

Calcutta April 15.—Our market has remained devoid of interest since our last report owing to the intervention of the Easter Holidays and the celebrations connected with the Bengali New Year, which between them have made business possible on only two days of the week. Home productions have been neglected and the only enquiry has been for Japanese styles, which are still far below the parity of Lancashire cloths. The demand from up-country continues very poor and the off-take locally is almost negligible, with the result that values all round have again registered a slight decline, as holders of stocks still show some anxiety to clear their hands.

Grey Shirtings.—The market is very quiet with no demand from either the local Bazar or up-country. Dealers are not interested in Home Shirtings, as a plentiful supply of comparatively cheap Japanese cloths are available. Values are again easier.

Grey Dhooties—Are going into consumption slowly, but there is no desire to replenish stocks. Prices have declined from 6 pies to 5 pies.

Whites.—There is nothing of interest to report in this section. No new business is passing and the offtake is poor, whilst values are about 6 pies lower.

Miscellaneous.—Sales continue on a very limited scale and prices are unchanged.

Yarn.—The market is quieter in sympathy with the lower rates quoted for Japanese spinnings.

In the finer qualities no new business is reported and prices are at about last week's level.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-7-0.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8-0.
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-0 to 2-3-0.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-3816 by 13 7lbs. Rs. 10-0-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 13-13-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-14-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-2-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-5-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-13-0 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-2-0 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 26-10 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. 98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 20-14 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. 99 in. by 40 yds Rs. 21-14 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. Raja 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 10-12 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

### LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Our local yarn market is unchanged. Clearances are satisfactory but up-country demand shows little improvement, and values remain barely steady. The celebrations in connection with the Bengali New Year are at an end and it is generally hoped that we shall now witness a period of more active trading.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 4-0-6 to 4-4-6
Mule 12½s. Rs. 4-3-6 to 4-7-0
Mule 14½s. Rs. 4-6-0 to 4-10-0
Mule 16½s Rs. 4-7-6 to 4-11-0
Mule 20½s. Rs. 4-12-0 to 5-0-0
Mule 22s Rs. 4-15-0 to 5-3-0

### COAL.

There is no change in the position unless it be that the demand is worse than ever. In the absence of business a good many Collieries are restricting their outputs. Wagons are in good supply.

The following are the average prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9.
13, 14 and 15 Seams, Jheria—Rs 6-8 to Rs. 7-8
11 and 12 Seams, Jheria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6
10 Seam, Jheria—Rs. 4 to Rs 4-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

# KAPOLE NIVAS.

## OPENING OF A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

## SIR CURRIMBHOY ON SACRED DUTY OF THE RICH.

The opening ceremony of the Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapole Nivas and Harkorbai Vithaldas Dhavanidas Charitable Dispensary, was performed on Saturday afternoon by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen consisting mainly of the members of the Kapole Bania Community, assembled at the Dubash Theatre, New Churney Road, Bombay.

The proceedings commenced with a song by the pupils of the Vanita Visram, after which, Mr. Dharamdas Vithaldas Bhavanidas, in a few words welcomed Sir Currimbhoy and the guests, on behalf of his father the Managing Trustee and the other Trustees of the Institutions. He said that scheme, however small or sectional, for the amelioration of the different communities comprising the population of Bombay, and also on account of the close connection, that his father Mr. Vithaldas, had with the late distinguished and philanthropic father of Sir Currimbhoy and his well-known family, that the Trustees had decided to have the opening ceremonies of these institutions performed by him; and he added that by kindly accepting their request, Sir Currimbhoy had not only placed them under a great obligation, but had also conferred a great honor on them. He then referred to the great hardship felt by the poor families in getting cheap and healthy residential tenements in a crowded city like Bombay, and said that although, for the poor families of the Kapole community, that hardship had been mitigated to some extent by the establishment of two cheap dwelling houses, yet there was no doubt that more such buildings were necessary for their Kapole brethren, and they believe that by the establishment of the Nivas in memory of his late brother Kaliandas such necessity would be supplied to some further extent. He also added that his father, having felt a great need of a charitable dispensary for the benefit of had established in the building the poor families residing in that locality, of the Nivas such a dispensary in memory of his late mother Harkorebai; and they all hoped that it would prove very useful to those poor families. They all trusted that by the valuable co-operation of Sir Currimbhoy and of their guests in that function, others would be inspired to establish such cheap residences for the benefit of the poor. In conclusion, he thanked every one of the guests on behalf of the Trustees and of his family for the great honor done to them by accepting their invitation and for coming there that evening.

### HISTORY OF THE TRUST.

Mr. Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narotamdas then gave short account of the institutions, and in doing so, he said that their establishment was due to a very sad event. Mr. Vithaldas Bhavanidas' second son, Mr. Kaliandas, got the fatal disease of cancer in the throat, and in spite of the treatment of eminent and clever doctors and vaids, and in spite of unlimited labours for nursing him, he did not benefit in any way. He suffered the terrible pains of the disease for months with great hearing powers and with complete patience, but in the end he succumbed on the 5th January 1921, in the very prime of life at the age of only 35, to the cruel hand of Death, amidst the sorrow and lamentations of his relatives and friends. The late Mr. Kaliandas had won the hearts of all by his courtesy, his wisdom, his good manners, and by his affection towards every one. In his heart, he had a very warm place for the poor, and this could be proved by the fact that even while in his bed suffering from the fatal disease he often thought of establishing some useful institutions for the benefit of the poor of his Kapole caste. And in order to give effect to his idea, he in his will dated the 4th. December 1920 set aside out of the estate got from his father, all the residuary estate for establishing some charitable institution, and gave absolute power and option to his executors for that purpose. Accordingly, his executors resolved to supply a healthy building at cheap rents for the benefit of the poor families of the Kapole caste: and with that object, considered, the building of the junction of New Churney Road and Khetwadi Main Road, forming a portion of The Bonny Buildings at New Churney Road opposite to the Girgaum Police Court, belonging to Mr. Vithaldas Bhavanidas, suitable for the purpose of such a Nivas. But the sum, left in their hands as the residuary estate, was found absolutely insufficient for buying either that building, or any other suitable one, or even for erecting any such building; and therefore they were thinking of giving up that scheme and of establishing some other charitable institution, when the father of the deceased, came forward to give that building for the sum they had, on two certain conditions. One of those condition was that the Trustees of the proposed Nivas should undertake to pay out of the income of the Nivas building interest of Rs. 50,000 to the late Mr. Kaliandas' wife Bai Jaikorebai, as bequeathed by him during her lifetime, (the corpus whereof was to be given away after her death to any charitable institution that might be established in his name) and the other condition was, that the Trustees should start a charitable dispensary in memory of his late wife Bai Harkorebai in the building of that Nivas, and should maintain it from the income of the Nivas. It was necessary to have the assent of Bai Jaikorebai to that first condition; and on the matter being represented to her, she readily gave her consent to it, and the Executors thought it advisable to agree to those two conditions, and to buy that building, which was valued by Engineers at Rupees two lakhs at the lowest, with the sum they had, for the purpose of establishing a Kapole Nivas; and accordingly a legal trust-deed in respect of such Nivas was executed, and Messrs. Vithaldas Bhawanidas Dharmadas Vithaldas, Dharmadas Jugmohandas Samaldas and Gordhandas Bhagwandas were appointed as its Trustees, and thus it was possible to establish these two institutions. If the abovementioned arrangement had not been made by Mr. Vithaldas Bhavanidas, it would not have been possible to start these two charitable institutions. And for that very reason, it was fitting on this occasion to thank him for the sympathy and generosity that he had shewn and for the labours he had undergone for establishing them.

Although the charitable dispensary that had been established in memory of Mr. Vithaldas Bhavanidas' late wife Bai Harkorebai, has been for the benefit of all classes, yet it was hoped that it would prove very useful to the poor Kapole families residing in that Nivas and to those residing round about.

All the furniture and the initial medicines necessary for the charitable dispensary, have been provided liberally at the cost of Mr. Vithaldas. And Dr. Manmohandas Vithaldas Merchant, who has gained good experience in his profession, has kindly agreed to work in the dispensary every morning and evening.

He had great pleasure in stating that it was 12 years ago that a beginning was made for supplying cheap-rented tenements for the benefit of the poor classes of the Kapole community, by his mother Bai Zaverbai by establishing a Kapole Nivas in memory of his late father Sheth Bhaggwandas Narotamdas, and after that other such Nivases have been founded by the liberality of his caste-men; but looking to the number of 5,000 members of the Kapole Bania caste, residing in Bombay this additional Nivas would be considered welcome, and they wished that in future more such Nivases would be established by the wealthy members of their community.

He concluded by begging to be excused for the trouble he had given them for listening to that long account and thanked them for hearing it silently and patiently. He added that they would all wish that the names of the donors of this great charity, by which those two useful institutions had come into existence, might be preserved for all times, and that those institutions might be helpful to some of their numerous poor suffering brothers and sisters, and he prayed to God that the laudable objects with which those institutions had been established might be fulfilled.

Mr. Vithaldas Bhavanidas then formally requested Sir Currimbhoy to perform the opening ceremony of the above two institutions in a few words, in which he prayed to the Almighty that the institutions to be opened by the luckly hands of Sir Currimbhoy, might besides keeping at all times the memory of those names with which they were connected, be a means of solace to some of the poor families, and might fulfil their useful and noble aims. He begged to add that he had suffered irreparable losses by the sad deaths of his wife, and of his son Kaliandas in the prime of life; and that his heavy heart on that occasion, over flowed with feelings of gratitude towards Sir Currimbhoy and his distinguished and philanthropic family, and he concluded by thanking Sir Currimbhoy most heartily for the trouble that he had taken for coming there to perform the opening ceremony of the institutions.

### SIR CURRIMBHOY'S SPEECH.

Sir Currimbhoy accompanied by the trustees, then proceeded to perform the ceremony, and on returning, declared the institution open. Addressing the gathering Sir Currimbhoy said:—

### SIR CURRIMBHOY'S SPEECH.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim said that he considered it his duty to participate in opening charitable institutions started by a philanthropist like Seth Vithaldas Bhawanidas, a well-known merchant of Bombay. Seth Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narotamdas and Seth Dharamdas Vithaldas Bhawanidas had explained to them the history of the origin of these institutions. The late Mr. Kalyandas and his father came in frequent contact with the speaker's family on thusiness dealings and the amiableness and loving disposition of Mr. Kalyandas had made a good impression on all those who came in contact with him. He died at a very premature age, and his memory will be kept green in the hearts of generations to come by the existence of these institutions. In these difficult days, it was the sacred duty of all those in affluent circumstances to succour their poor brethren by erecting houses and letting them out on hire at cheap rentals. In this direction their Parsi brethren had set a good example, and it was the duty of Hindus and Mahomedans to do as much as possible in giving relief to their poor co-religionists by erecting dwellings and charging cheap rentals. The plight of families in Bombay, who were unable to pay high rentals, was deplorable, and he was glad to see that in the Kapole Niwas to be opened that evening, some effort had been made to give that much needed relief. The Kapole community had done good work for their poor members, upto now, and if other communities likewise followed suit much of the misery that was visible in Bombay would vanish. He expressed his great pleasure in declaring open the charitable dispensary and the Kapole Niwas.

Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas then in a few well-chosen words proposed a hearty vote of thanks, which on being seconded by Mr. Dharmdas Jugmohandas Samaldas, was carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bapulal, Proprietor of the Bombay Gujarati Natak Mandali, for kindly lending the theatre for the occasion. The proceedings terminated with a concluding song and with the presentation of garland and bouquet to Sir Currimbhoy by Mr. Vithaldas Bhawanidas' granddaughter Miss Sushila and with the distribution of flowers to the guests.

Sir Currimbhoy and the guests then went over the building and then departed. The silver keys with which the two institutions were opened, were presented to Sir Currimbhoy as mementoes. They were beautifully designed and made by the Bank Silver Co.

# UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

## ENGINEERING EXAMS. RESULTS.

The following results in the Engineering Examinations were declared yesterday:—

### I.—FIRST EXAM. IN ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS.

Ratilal Dharamsi Bakeri, Dattaram Laxman Chodankar, Vithal Vaman Deodhar, Damodar Anant Paranjpe.

SECOND CLASS.

Paulie Burjorjee Antia, Ramakrishna Keshav Bokil, Shankar Balaji Dabke, Gopal Shrinivas Diwan, Raghunath Prabakar Gore, Shamji Ramchandra Joshi, Shantaram Narayan Kamat, Keikhosru Jahangir Karkaria, Vishnu Kashinath Kelkar, Vinayak Prabhakar Kelkar, Shankar Venkatesh Ketkar, Cypriano Lobo, Madhusudhan Pranlal Nagarsheth, Shanker Krishnarao Paralker, Narhar Ramchandra Phadke, Shivram Vasudeo Puranik, Ramchandra Krishna Sathe, Manilal Chunilal Shah, Vrijlal Muljibhai Talati, Rajendralal Manekla Vakil, Dwarkanath Ramchandra Chaubal, Keshav Pandurang Chitale, Amrita Lal Das, Prabhulal Kanji Dave, Keshav Krishna Deshpande, Vinayak Narayan Gore, Prabhudas Kanchhoddas Jivrajani, Raghunath Narayan Joshi, Parsram Fatehchand Lakhani, Parmanand Chondoomal Mansukhani, Milagres Peres-D'Costa, Dinkar Mangesh Wagle.

PASS.

M S Ahmad, (exempted from subjects 2 and 6), R P Ashtekar, appearing in Drawing only), D N Chavan (exempted from subject 3), B W Chobe, (exempted from subjects 1, 3), D U Desai, (appearing in Drawing only), Y K Gokhale (exempted from subjects 2 3, 6), P R Golikeri (exempted from subjects 1, 2), K V Joshi (appearing in Mechanics only), K O Khetani (exempted from subjects 1, 3), P B Mirchandani (appearing in Drawing only) S M Parikh (exempted from subject 1), V B Salukhe, (appearing in Mechanics only), H B Shivdasani, (appearing in Mechanics only), S E Wadia (exempted from subjects 1, 3), S G Lakhani (exempted from subject 6).

ENTITLED TO KEEP TERMS FOR S. E. EXAMS.

R. M Parikh

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Ratilal Dharamsi Bakeri wins Col Patrick French and K. Mancharam Scholarships.

### S. E. (CIVIL) EXAM.

FIRST CLASS.

H S Bhatt, W A Fernandes, D J Joglekar, T F Keswani W C Moniz, V V Sathe, G F Shah.

SECOND CLASS.

V D Agashe, R P Ashtekar P K Bhatt, D J Borkar, K B Carnac, S B Dalal, C R Desai, D O Farasman, C N Godse, K V Joshi, P R Joshi, B S Jurinsingani, C K Keswani, A N Magikar, C S Malkan, G K Manolikar, B K Marseta, M G Mirchandani, T N Parekh, M L Parmar, R S Patankar, D V Patel, S P Patel, V B Salukhe, P V Sambrani, J B Sanjana, D S Shah, M J Shah, V J Shah, L P Solanki, K S Talvalkar, S G Telang, H S Tolani, G S Vaze, C G Wadhwani.

PASS.

H S Batliwala (exempted from subjects 4, 5), M K Boghani (exempted from subjects 4, 5), A R Chellani (exempted from subject 5), H K Dastur (exempted from subjects 3, 5), S V Desai (exempted from subjects 3, 4, 5, 6), V H Dhamdhere (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 4, 5, 6), H G Dikshit (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 4, 5), F S Doctor (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 5), N R Edibam (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 4, 5), K A Kalani (exempted from subjects 5 and 6), N D Karbhase (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 5), R B Kelshiker (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 5,) C H Khadilkar (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 3, 5), S H Khoja (exempted from subject 5), U N Mahida (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 3, 5, 6), K D Malkani (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 3, 5), G N Mehta (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 5), S M Mehta (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), R K Mirchandani (exempted from subjects 3, 4), Y K Muranjan (exempted from subjects 1, 2), J M M U Mutilbani (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), J N Nagarwalla (exempted from subjects 4, 5), M V Sane (exempted from subjects 2, 4, 5) K G Shaikh (exempted from subjects 2, 4, 5), S V Shintre (exempted from subjects 1, 4), Y S Sowani (exempted from subject 5), G M Talati (exempted from subjets 1, 2, 3, 5), B M Wadhwani (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 5).

ENTITLED TO KEEP TERMS FOR B.E. (CIVIL).

V V Agashe (exempted from subjects 1, 2), K H Mawani (exempted from subjects 3, 4, 5), D P Shah, D D Tapasvi (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 5).

SCHOLARSHIP.

Darabsha Cowasji Farasman wins Nusserwanji J. Wadia Scholarship.

### S. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAM.

FIRST CLASS.

D U Desai, D B Katvala.

SECOND CLASS.

G V Apte, H M G H K Baluch, G P Bhat, C K Kansara, R J Patell, C T Shah.

PASS.

G D Joshi (exempted from subjects 2, 5, 6), V V Sathe (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7).

### B. E. (CIVIL) EXAM.

FIRST CLASS.

C William.

SECOND CLASS.

G M Apte, J T Asnani, V K Athawale, K H Bana, D C R Baxter, N V Bhatlekar, S M Bide, B S Dholakia, A G Doshi, J C Fernandes, C V Godbole, N S Gupchup, K R Irani, N. I. Itchhaporia, L V Joshi, J C Kakalia, T P Kanetkar, D T Kripelani, M A Lokhande, R W Mavlankar, A G Maydeo, S M Mehta, N V Mody, K. J Mohite, J P Parekh, H M Patel, J J Patel, R J Phansalkar, H M Shahani, G D Sukla.

PASS.

J N Athawale, (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 5 and 6), K V Bindinganavale (exempted from subjects 2, 4, and 5), D S Tambekar (exempted from subject 5).

SCHOLARSHIPS.

William Catchpole wins James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize.

Ganesh Mahadeo Apte wins Jabshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize.

### B. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAM.

SECOND CLASS.

N K Kanitkar, H S Kulkarni, J J Over, I M Patel,

PASS.

N P Natu.

SCHOLARSHIP.

Nahar Keshav wins Merwnji F. Panday Scholarship.

# TRAGEDY AT JUHU.

## WAS IT A SUICIDE?

## NO ONE CLAIMS EUROPEAN'S BODY.

A tragic incident occurred at Juhu on Sunday evening. Mr. James Pennock, Secretary to the Grand Lodge Company, with some friends, had gone to bathe in the sea there. After some frolic they lined up in the water, to have a photograph taken, when Mr. Pennock suddenly fell forward. His friends, under the impression that he had dived under water and swam away, paid no attention to him. They soon grew alarmed, however, when they noticed that he did not come up and began to search for him. When the body was recovered at last, it was found that life was extinct.

The body was brought down to the Coroner's Court near J. J. Hospital on Sunday night and placed in the morgue. As nobody turned up on Monday morning, to claim the body or give evidence no inquest could be held. It is, however, understood that a European came to the morgue in the morning, took measurements of the body, apparently for preparing the coffin and departed.

Mr. James Pennock was a well-known figure in the Bombay Masonic circle. He was a Mechanical Engineer by profession and retired from the G.I.P. Railway many years ago. Mr. Pennock was initiated into Freemasonry in Lodge Barton, No. 475 on January 26, 1869 and served the craft for over fifty-five years. At the time of death Mr. Pennock was 75 years.

Investigations go to show that James Pennock had no near relatives living in Bombay. When his body was removed to the morgue, the peons refused to take possession of the body as there was no authority for the same. However, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital sent a chit "Please keep the body in the mortuary for the night". On the strength of this the body was taken in the morgue.

### CORONER'S PROCLAMATION.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale the City Coroner, waited till noon on Monday, but in the absence of any person or evidence forthcoming, he issued the following proclamation, which was posted in the notice board of the Coroner's Court:—

"The dead body of a European (name unknown) is lying in the morgue attached to the Court of the Coroner of Bombay and whereas the cause of death of the deceased is unknown I, B. N. Athavale Esq., Acting Coroner on behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, Emperor of India, make proclamation by virtue of my office in his Majesty's name and require all persons who may be cognisant of the circumstances of the death of the European personally to come and appear before me at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday, the 21st April 1925 at 9-30 a.m. then and there to give evidence and be examined on His Majesty's behalf before me at my adjourned inquest touching the premises".

Given under my seal this 20th day of April 1925.

(Sd.) B. N. ATHAVALE.
Acting Coroner.

Later on it seemed that the friends of the deceased, were making preparation for his funeral which took place at 5 p.m. yesterday. In consequence of this, the Coroner announced that the inquest would be held in the afternoon and not as previously intimated on Tuesday.

### INQUEST.

Rao Bahadur Athavle, the Coroner, opened an inquiry touching the death of Mr. Pennock when some friends of the deceased came up and gave evidencee.

Mr. Alfred Victor Carrol, Assistant to the Secretary to the District Grand Lodge, Bombay, said he had seen Pennock alive on February 17, when he was in his usual health. So far as witness knew, Pennock had no cause for committing suicide. He was a man of a very cheerful disposition. To the knowledge of thee witness the deceased had no relations in Bombay. His friends were going to arrange for his funeral. He had a very large number of friends who regarded him as their own brother.

Mr. A. F. Grover said he was an Inspector at Marconi's and was residing at Queen's Road. The deceased was his friend. On Sunday afternoon he went out for a bath in the sea at Juhu with a party of friends, including the deceased. They intended to take a photograph but the sea was too rough and the witness took the camera back to the car. As he came back the party was still in water and Pennock was missing and afterwards he saw half a dozen people pulling him out of the water. The depth of the water where the party was standing was about three feet. A doctor was sent for, artificial respiration was applied but Pennock died. The doctor pronounced it to be a case of heart failure.

The Coroner.—You are sure nobody pushed him?

The witness—Oh, yes, positively certain. Not even in mirth?

Oh no.

Further inquiry was adjourned to this morning.

# EDUCATION MINISTER'S TOUR.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education, will leave Mahableshwar on Wednesday afternoon visiting Dharwar, where he will receive an address from the Dharwar Maratha Mandali on Thursday, April 23, and Haveri where he will preside at the Co-operative Conference on Friday and Saturday. He will leave Haveri on Sunday, arriving at Mahableshwar on Monday morning.

# PROPOSED PARSI COLONY AT URAN.

## A SECOND EXPLORING TRIP.

A Parsi Correspondent writes:—

The account of the first trip to Uran, organised by Mr. Bomon S. Banaji, appeared on 1st instant in this paper. The first trip was organised for half a day only, which did not leave sufficient time for a thorough exploration of the possibilities of founding a colony there. With a view to a thorough exploration, a second trip was organised by Mr. Banaji. Accordingly a party of explorers numbering about 300 paid a second visit there, last Sunday, starting from Carnac Bunder at 9-45 a.m. per s.s. "Lilavati" specially charatered for the occasion. After the party had landed at the "dhhaka" it proceeded under the leadership of Mr. Banaji and the direction of Mr. Rustomji Frenchman, Preventive Officer of the Kolaba District to see the "distilleries" rather the buildings that once contained the distilleries but which bereft of the machinery, are now only a mere shadow of the former glory of Uran, thanks to the disastrous regime of the ex-Governor of Bombay who demolished a century old concern with one stroke of the pen, taking it way from the hands of "brown" people under his "rule" and giving it to a Company of Westerners. A visit to only three "distilleries" convinced the visitors that there was ample room in each of the "distillery", capable of accommodating several families quite easily.

After the inspection the party proceeded to the pandal erected in the compound behind the Umrigar's Agiari, where the "Inner man" was soon appeased by a well-chosen menu of vegetarian diet, washed down by a copius flow of aerated waters, not Uran mowra or its latest rival the Nasik bevra. The time for speech-making then drew near. Mr. Manneck Dadachanji first spoke on the scheme and he weighed its pros and cons. Mr. Banaji, at the outset, read a couple of messages he had received. The first was from Mr. Abbott, Collector of Kolaba District, who whole heartedly sympathised with the scheme and who regretted his inability to be present at the function owing to preoccupations, though had hoped to do so, and expressed his desire to do what he could in furthering the scheme. Sir Hormusj C. Adenwala also wrote sympathising with the scheme.

### MR. BANAJI ON THE SCHEME.

Mr. Banaji then addressed the gathering and incidentally disposed of the arguments advanced by critics in the Press and elsewhere. He said in his tour round the world he had seen many island colonies situated as Uran was, in America and elsewhere. He particularly instanced the case of Chinatown near New York which was a colony of 20,000 Chinamen living in ideal surroundings. 50,000 Parsis were living in Bombay and they had not pondered over their fate in the case of nature's wrath like earthquake or even communal outbreaks. The advantages of founding a colony at Uran, which was so near Bombay and which possessed an Agiari and a Tower of Silence, were innumerable. Breadwinners of the colonists would daily go to Bombay for business, making sea voyages, inhaling fresh and invigorating sea breeze, which would greatly improve their health, and the health of their posterity. The "distilleries" belonged to Parsi landlords, many of whom were willing to see the island colonised and were prepared to give their "distilleries" on nominal rentals varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. If the 18 "distilleries" now lying idle were utilised, about 100 to 200 families could be easily housed therein on rentals varying from 10 to 15. Besides in some of the vacant buildings dairy and poultry farms and markets could be opened which would give employment to hundreds of their correligionists. Thus the colony would prove an industrial colony also. He wanted to colonise the western foreshore only. In the absence of a good pier there he reiterated the utility of erecting a hanging wire-rope bridge which he said would not cost more than Rs. 25,000. This would remove the great stumbling block of the scheme. Besides rich Parsis if they once made up their mind could start their own steamer service. In America good steamers are available which would cost about a lakh of rupees, also steam launches costing about Rs. 15,000 to 25,000 with a carrying capacity of about 50 to 100 passengers. A school for children would be started. Arrangement for carrying midday tiffin steaming hot, to Bombay by steam launches could be made.

### APPEAL TO PARSI SHETHIAS.

Concluding, he appealed to Parsi shethias of Uran and Bombay to lend their helping hand to the scheme and invest some of their capital in the scheme, instead of risking it in speculation. If a shethia gave one lakh of rupees in the scheme, 20 to 30 cottages could be purchased. He would realise about Rs. 700 to 800 as monthly rentals from which if a sum of Rs. 200 to 300 was set apart for depreciation etc., a sum of about Rs. 500 would still be left which would prove to be a safe and sound investment, besides doing a good turn to their less fortunate correligionists. If the shethias were in earnest they could make suitable arrangements with the Government for the erection of a pier and also about the steamer service.

Mr. Rustomji Frenchman then said that fully sympathised with the scheme. He was living at Uran and from his experience he could say that the climate of the island was excellent and bracing. Resources for water supply were ample, and vegetables eggs, poultry, and fish could be had in abundance. The erection of a pier would cost about four lakhs of rupees and Government would pay 2 lakhs as their share towards its erection.

After partaking of tea the party went to see the bungalow, the garden admeasuring 15,000 square yards and the vacant land, adjacent to it, admeasuring 75,000 square yards—all belonging to Mr. Bejonji Hodiwala, a landlord of Uran who has generously offered these properties for a round sum of rupees one lac only, in furthering the scheme though it is said that the estimated value of these properties according to current market rates is about rupees one lakh and sixty-two thousand, thus setting an example to other landlords of Uran. The bungalow is well-furnished and decent. It contains good wells, water for which is supplied by motor power. The garden is excellent, containing a large number of fruit trees.

After partaking of refreshments and tea, and whiling away time by chosen music provided by the band of Mr. F. Shroff the party returned in the evening and reached Bombay at about 8 p.m.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Kawasji Sidhwa, an ex-contractor of Uran, has placed an order of three wooden cottages with Mr. Banaji. They will be erected, when received in the 'distillery' owned by Mr. Sidhwa and will be utilised as a sanatorium for Parsis.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 10 45 | 12 30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13 0 | 21 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7 0 | 15 45 |
| Madras Mail | 6 45 | 22 30 |
| Poona Mail | 11 30 | 15 15 |
| Inter III Poona Express | 12 20 | 14 15 |
| Poona Express | 19 55 | 7 45 |
| Delhi and Lucknow Exp. | 9 0 | 21 30 |
| Madras Fast Passenger | 21 40 | 8 30 |

### BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. A. A. W. Spencer, Commanding, and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Bn., West Yorkshire Regiment, ("The Prince of Wales's Own"), will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday), commencing at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who have been summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Moolan" with mails from London of 16th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 18th instant.

The homeward P. & O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of 4th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 18th instant. Passengers travelling by the F. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Friday the 24th instant.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla", will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

### CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th April, 1925 to 6 a.m. of 29th April 1925:—

Small-pox, 7 attacks 2 deaths. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 84. Total Mortality this day last year 108.

### B. P. TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. in the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

### "BOMBAY RENT ACT."

The statement contained in the review of Mr. S. R. Tendolkar's book on the Rent Acts, that the author got his LL.D. degree from Belfast was a hypographical error, is incorrect. Mr. Tendolkar obtained the degree from Belfast University.

### UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Isha-Upanishad at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday (to-morrow), at 7-30 a.m.

### BHULESHWAR DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Office of the Committee has been removed from 132, Bhuleshwar Library, Bhuleshwar to 366, Laxmi Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, P. N. 2.

### B. B. & C. I. RY. CO.

The General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway advises us that in view of the reconstruction of some of the platforms on the Local Section north of Bandra, the foundations of which must be in before the monsoon, it has been necessary to impose temporary restrictions of speed, which has resulted in a somewhat unpunctual service which is very much regretted. It is hoped that these restrictions will be removed in the course of a few days.

### VILLAGE PANCHAYAT FOR VILLA PARLA.

Under the auspices of the Balavanta Sangha, Parla was held on Sunday last in the Hall of Parla Tilak Vidyalaya, Dr. S. K. Vaidya Villa Parla, a public meeting of residents of presiding. Mr. D. G. Kale, Secretary of the Sangha explaining to the audience the object of the meeting requested them to consider this question of securing the "Village Panchayat" for Villa Parla under the Village Panchayats Amendment Act, of 1924, which if secured, he said, would not come in the way of asking a Central Municipality or an Independent Municipality for Parla, but would give strength and impetus to that movement.

After a discussion a Committee consisting of following members was appointed Messrs. S. S. Marathe, S. M. Deshapande, R. V. Ketkar, H. P. Khare, Ramnik Rai, Korlekar, and D. G. Kale to act as Secretary of the Committee.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are earnestly requested to communicate to the management any irregularity or delay in receipt of their copies. Such complaints will be promptly attended to.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED
**INDIAN EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.**
*HEAD OFFICE:—*
4, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA
**UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.**
of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

WANTED AGENTS
on commission and allowance
on guaranteed business.
*For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to*
**THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.**
*Local Secretaries*—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

TURCO-ROMAN (Thermal) BATH and MASSAGING INSTITUTE. Affiliated the Turkish Bath.
283, Hornby Road, Bombay, opp. Whiteaway.

Erasmus Wilson, the eminent Physician, in a paper read before the London medical association in reference to hot air and vapour baths said:—"If these baths were in public use the inhabitants of every large city would live as healthy immured within city walls as amid the fields and meadows of the country. It would give air exercise, freshness, cleanliness, health and life."

Hot air Turkish Bath and Thermal Turko-Roman Bath Open as usual. Arrangement for ladies and children.

**COMPANY DIRECTORS', MERCHANTS, AND STUDENTS OF COMMERCE AND LAW**

THE MODERN CONDITIONS REQUIRE STUDY AND REFERENCE OF UP-TO-DATE BOOKS.

Four best books by Principal Sohrab M. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW, (1921) A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers Share-holders, and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1925:) 4th Edition (In press). It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING, (1916:) A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy students and Business-men. Specially written for Indian students embracing all Indian Examination problems from University as well as Professional Examinations. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. (2nd Edition) 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen Rs. 7-8-0.

PUBLISHERS,
Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers.
opp. St. Xaviers High School, Bombay.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY
ABOUT
**INCOME TAX**
OR
**SUPER TAX,**
*CONSULT*
**NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL**
75, Mahabir Building,
Homji Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No, 22550.

# "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
AT
# ONE ANNA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | Local | Mofussil |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year.....Rs. | 25 | Rs. 30 |
| 6 Months..... ,, | 12-8 | ,, 15 |
| 3 Months..... ,, | 6-4 | ,, 7-8 |
| 1 Month..... ,, | 2-2 | ,, 2-8 |

SUBSCRIPTION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES Rs. 50 PER YEAR.

SINGLE COPY:
- - ONE ANNA - -

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6 | Rs. 9 |

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS

**ELECTRIC MOTORS, A.C. & D.C.**
RECTIFIERS, METERS, TESTING INSTRUMENTS,
ELECTRIC ICE CREAM FREEZERS, AND COFFEE GRINDERS.
ROCKBOTTOM PRICES.
Apply to:—
VITHAL PURSHOTTAM AND SON,
Mubarak Munzil, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Better buy, all-Standard
**GORICKE BICYCLE.**
*For particulars apply to:*
DHAWAN BAWA & Co., Ltd.
201, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.



The Bombay Chronicle

*TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1925.*


## OBSCURE.

The fuss made about the recondite significance of Lord Reading's visit to England has subsided, and we are having news of Lord Reading's readiness to serve an extended period of office. It would seem his Lordship has woke up to the importance of settling an amicable understanding in India; we always thought that the resilient character of Lord Reading would enable him to serve all British parties in turn and expect a prolongation of tenure. Now that there is a Conservative Government, his Lordship has probably developed the humour of caution, and it is not improbable that he will obtain an extension of office. The Conservative Party cannot have any objection to him as he is an obliging politician accustomed to veer round according to party-weather in England. A publicist of such mentality is difficult to obtain. We are afraid that, in the upshot, Lord Reading will have been discovered to be the recipient of a luxurious holiday while Indians are prompted to expect some pregnant return for the expenditure they bear. The bureaucracy is an institution, cynical and selfish, and Lord Reading is no passionate idealist; such being the case, we should not be surprised at the byplay attending Lord Reading's visit to England and his willingness to stay on in India. It is believed that Lord Lytton has been always inclined to retire to England after the storm he created in Bengal. The Viceroy regretted the terms of his speech on the police and the chastity of Indian women while the Charmaniar case was pending before the court. Lord Lytton understood the delicacy of the rebuke but as prestige had to be preserved for the dignity of Britain, he was honoured by a harmless elevation to the Viceroyalty in pace with Lord Reading's holiday. After Lord Reading's return in September, Lord Lytton expects to take leave. The probability is that his anaemic figure will disappear from the Indian stage. If he goes after the toss upstairs, he might remember the dictum of his father after four years of Indian administration. "Promise is a good dog, but performance is a better; we have heard the bark of the former, we have not seen the tail of the latter." So much for the easy exit contemplated in honour of Lord Lytton of disastrous memory.

We have written in an incredulous mood about the integrity of Lord Reading's visit to England. As our Simla correspondent remarks, the main concern of the India Office is to stabilise the career of young Englishmen in India, as their absence will apparently involve the country in anarchy; and Lord Reading is a diplomat who knows to sense the weather and adjust his sails. As if to strengthen his hand, the Maharajah of Gwalior has proceeded with His Excellency to England. The three main planks of bureaucratic presumption are the existence of caste, the illiteracy of the masses and the rights of Indian princes. Of caste they are competent to speak only in the spirit of egregious self-interest; on the illiteracy of the masses they are naturally ashamed to speak What remains as a workable pretext, is the position of Indian States. Since the inauguration of the reforms and the shadow of provincialised concerns, the Government of India have followed a policy of subtle centralisation. They are taking into their own hands the administration of trade-interests like Indian ports and they have gone a long way in annexing from the provincial domain the relations of the British Government to Indian States. Where formerly British Residents existed bearing responsibility to provincial Governments, we find a tendency to instal Political Agents of the Governor-General in Indian States. The trait of centralisation is clear as crystal; and when the India Office formally refuses to invite Indian leaders, we have some ground for questioning the hurry with which a representative of Indian Princes is dragged abroad in the respectable company of the Viceroy. Is the Maharajah of Gwalior accompanying the Viceroy by the sheer force of coincidence? Is there no significance in the fact that Sir Thilcott Warden, a particular confidant of Lord Birkenhead, has been in India for a few months kept all the time screened from the light of publicity? Not long ago we asked for information regarding the visit of that eminent gentleman as the guest of Bikanir. No information has been vouchsafed while minor stars like Mr. Oswald Mosley have been receiving the extensive attention of our news-agencies. If pictorial reports are reliable, the agent of the India Office and the Parliamentary Secretary of Lord Birkenhead, has been in India shooting tigers. The photograpns are interesting but there has been more in the event than meets the eye and the unpremeditated visit of the Maharajah of Gwalior lends colour to the suspicion that the preconceptions of Indian princes regarding prestige and sovereignty are going to be exaggerated to the hurt of reform in India.

Whatever happens in the way of whispering secrecy, the problem of peace in India has to be determined and solved in a round table conference. The prospect of a direct treaty alone will assuage the asperity of communal bickerings. In Ireland they attempted internal conventions before the token of direct negotiation, and all the prejudice of decades was inflamed towards the failure of private conferences. Sir Horace Plunkett realised the limitations after sore experience, while the offer of a straight deal mitigated differences among the Irish to an effective degree and facilitated the production of a truce. The "Spectator" ardently supports the idea of direct negotiation, and we are sure the best way of intensifying dissent in the country is for the bureaucracy to resist a liberal declaration by the British Government that they are willing to promote a scheme of direct conference. The bureaucracy is a party to the existence of strife. However repugnant the allegation is, it remains the crux of competitive discord in the country. The manipulation of the claims of Indian States is the last card they have to play. If the decision were left regarding feudatory States to the people themselves, compacts would be swift and irresistible. In any case the utilisation of princes as a pawn in the game of reaction is a pernicious device. There is evidence which is more than dim, that the bureaucracy trusts to the pomp of Indian princes for the reservation of power in its hands. It is the duty of an enlightened British Government to restore the perspective of the apparent conflict and reduce differences. A frank repudiation of the preamble of the 1917 declaration and an invitation to Indian princes to co-operate in the liberation of India, constitute the basis of fruitful negotiations for peace. Are Lord Reading and the representative of Indian princes prepared to foresee the inevitable and facilitate the only way of solution acceptable to the people of India? If they are not, their excursion will have been a picnic at the wanton cost of the taxpayer.

## THE CONFESSION OF A LIBERAL.

*For he through Sin's long labyrinth had run,*
*Nor made atonement when he did amiss*
*Had sighed to many tho' he loved but one,*
*And that loved one, alas! could not be his,*
—Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

Mr. Sastri is a perpetual enigma of Indian politics and there is nothing more agreeable, if one is an opponent or more pathetic, if one is sympathetic than to watch his repeated avowals of disillusionment with the bureaucratic system, followed by strange hesitations and misgivings and failures when the time for resolute action comes. He has indeed, like Childe Harold, "sighed to many"—to the Congress-League scheme and the Montagu Reforms, to the glorious vision of a British Commonwealth of Nations as well as to its sordid practice in Kenya and South Africa, to the rectitude of constitutionalism no less than to the ideal of a united front—yet at heart he loves but Liberalism alone. And even that entity cannot be entirely his own because the party which professes to represent it is all but extinct while he admits himself being at the farthest end of it that just verges on the Swarajist bloc. Ever since Mr. Sastri thought that the Kenya decision had shaken the foundations of our public life, he has perceived the fundamental need of concerted action. He has followed up his recent conversations at Kumbakonam by an article in the "Servant of India" on the problem of reunion. The article deals mainly with the Swarajist tactics and it lacks nothing of the sweet reasonableness and nice poise appropriate to a confirmed Moderate. Indeed, the more we examine it, the more are we lost in admiration at the delicacy of the touch of the writer. But though we appreciate Mr. Sastri's motive in searching for the elements out of which to evolve a political concord, we are not certain of the chances of his success.

For Mr. Sastri in his patriotic endeavour suffers from the fatal infirmity of a partisan seeking to discover the factors promoting harmony because he wants unity on the basis of the Liberal creed The Liberals have refused to join th Congress, on the academic issue of th definition of the Congress ideal though Mr. Sastri has explained that his conception of Dominion status does not exclude the right of secession, and on the flimsy ground that the qualifying epithet of "peaceful and legitimate" methods is revolting to their sense of constitutional propriety, though Mr. Chintamani has made plain that the Liberals are not irrevocably wedded to constitutionalism. Now Mr. Sastri advocates unity between the Swarajists and the Liberals but as a condition precedent to it, he makes a further stipulation that the Swarajists should subtract the item of obstruction from their programme and add that of accepting offices. It means that if the Swarajists would turn Liberals, Mr. Sastri would be willing to turn a Swarajist. We had witnessed so many Nationalists melting into Liberals and so many Liberals hardening into bureucrats that we had longed for the time, when disillusioned and indignant Liberals would join, or rather rejoin the Nationalist ranks. Mr. Sastri, we had hoped on the occasion of the Kenya crisis, would set this new fashion. We are disappointed; for Mr. Sastri sits Hamlet-wise balancing and doubting and calls upon the party that is politically the most active one to drop the most important item of its policy. After a subtle, if not quite unbiassed, analysis of the work of the Swarajists in the Central Provinces, Bengal, and the Assembly Mr. Sastri naivoly concludes that "th Swarajists have no longer any justification for declining the responsibility office." We do not fully realise wha are the accentuating circumstances on whose account Mr. Sastri considers the Swarajist refusal to shoulder the mock-responsibility of office without a semblance of power indefensible. Not surely any mitigation in bureaucratic resistance to national demands, which, as Mr. Sastri realises, has increased both in volume and in intensity. Dyarchy has been tried by the Liberals who believe in it and has been found unworkable even by the most cautious of them; where then is there sense, not to mention statesmanship, in repeating their failures for the mere edification of the British electorate and the benefit of the bureaucracy? But Mr. Sastri, rigidly consistent as he has been in his public life applauding and condemning British Imperialism in turn, desires a change on the preposterous ground that since the Swarajist policy is not one of unqualified obstruction, it must include the acceptance of office. It is true that the Swarajists have not been able to follow a policy of obstruction without remorse but that is a result of the political groupings within the legislative chambers and the vicious character of the legislatures themselves than a reflection on the merit of the Swarajist strategy. In Bengal and the Central Provinces, the reformed constitution is in a state of abeyance and Mr. Sastri need not probe into the motives of the allies of the Swarajists in order to find out the fact of the Swarajist success. Whether Sir P. C. Mitter or Mr. Fazlul Haque helped the Swarajists is irrelevant, so long as it is admitted that they have carried out their plan to a climax. Mr. Sastri seems to regard the present situation as not one of deadlock or stalemate but of "clearly avoidable friction and misunderstandings" All we can say about this sapient observation is that Mr. Sastri deserves the praise awarded to the character in one of George Eliot's books for being able to draw wider conclusions without evidence than any other man in the neighbourhood. For nine out of ten of his countrymen would consider what he calls "friction" as a mere euphemism for a genuine conflict of antagonistic interests and look not to mutual understanding promoted by tea-parties and secret conclaves at Government Houses but to a prolonged and intense struggle for a solution of present difficulties.

Nor is Mr. Sastri's defence of the inconsistency between denunciation of dyarchy and acceptance of office to work it, ingenious as it is, more satisfactory. Life is full of incongruities, says Mr. Sastri: this, as Beacon would say, "is a flourish: there follow excellent parables." They relate to Hindu marriage law, Government employment, railways, the Imperial Bank and so on and are meant to suggest, in plain English, that half-a-loaf is better than none. Arguments by analogies are logically the weakest; but taking Mr. Sastri's own parallel of marriage, we ask whether there is nothing wrong in a conscientious Hindu opposed to child marriage marrying his daughter of tender age with the peculiar Liberal apology that she would, after all, be old some day. The Nationalists' refusal to accept office far from being due to a fear of responsibility is the result precisely of the opposite condition that it does not afford him adequate responsibility. Mr. Sastri is not evidently averse to utilising an improvised machinery ignoring the spirit that animates it. But even politics, fortunately, is an organic whole, and means in it cannot be wholly dissociated from ends so that moral principles are neglected at one's peril. For opportunism, in the end, meets its own nemesis as is evinced by the case of the Liberals themselves. By their ignoble surrender on the working of the reforms, they were led, by steps, into courses of action which were not merely detrimental to national interests but destructive of the very aim that they sought to promote: policies based on compromises after compromises became no policies at all. Mr. Sastri's counsel, in a word, is one of drift and opportunism as a condition of making nationalism eclective and accommodating. Our ideals would be low, indeed, if we did not at times sin against them and the proper course for the weaknesses which lead to the contradictions in national policy he outlines is to cure them by holding fast to the ideals rather than to make them deteriorate on cheap pretexts of expediency. And if Mr. Sastri is afraid of its risks, the answer to it was given by an eminent English Liberal who was far from revolutionary when he said that "our hopes are as good as your fears."

## Notes of the Day.

**India's Parliament.**

In a fervent editorial, the "Leader" calls upon the Independents to search their own hearts and divide for the sake of two evenly matched parties, the Liberals and the Swarajists. It writes:—

"If the minority of them who believe more in the policy of the Swaraj party boldly join that party's organization and the majority who we are confident agree more with and are in fact indistinguishable from the Liberals give up their misapprehensions and some of them at any rate their dislike of unpopularity and join the Liberal party, there will then be only two organized and fairly evenly matched progressive parties. This will greatly strengthen the cause of reform and proportionately weaken the power of the reactionaries. The other day Mr. Jinnah differentiated the Independents and the Liberals as persons who do and those who do not believe in parliamentary obstruction. He is wrong. We know of no authoritative expression of Liberal opinion which has ruled out parliamentary obstruction as a legitimate and at times an essential political method."

The "Leader" favours "parliamentary obstruction," and it looks plausible on the assumption that India has a parliament. The Independents will probably reply that it is not unparliamentary to have more than two parties. India has no parliament where parties attain office in turn and parliamentary postures may be deferred in favour of a single party.

**Municipal Efficiency.**

Lala Lajpatrai in the course of his reply to the address by the Calcutta Corporation, did well to emphasise that even in municipal affairs, good government is no substitute for self-government and exploded the pretty theory of Anglo-Indian mentors of the Indian people that municipal administration carried on by Indians is inefficient and corrupt. He said: "I say from experience of other countries that municipal administration in India is in no way more corrupt or worse than that of many other countries which are considered at the present moment to be the best to be at the top of civilised country. I do not think that Indian municipal administration, be it in Bombay or in Calcutta or in smaller towns, is in any way more deficient or more corrupt than in big cities in Europe and America. I make one reservation. I yield to none in my admiration of the great qualities of the Britishers and the purity of public life in Great Britain and I say that we have yet a great deal to learn from them. We are not ashamed to learn from them. We are out to learn everything we can for the benefit of our country. But there is a fashion growing up among some people to run down the administration of Indian municipal bodies as corrupt. I have not seen any part of the world where party spirit does not prevail."

**Nothing Abnormal.**

Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashley is reported to have said at the meeting where she was adopted as a prospective parliamentary candidate that "they were having to work against the apathy and ignorance of those who took a far greater interest in a murder than in politics." This morbid tendency, according to a critic of English public life, has ceased to take any interest in elections to local bodies, and the quality of the candidates for such offices has steadily declined and many of the best citizens refuse to become candidates, others drop out after a short and disappointing experience. The same writer continues:

"Thirty years ago the amount of money raised and disbursed yearly by Local Authorities was £55,000,000: in 1922 the total had grown to £492,000,000. How many of the electors responsible for the proper management of that enormous budget make even the smallest attempt to perform this important civic duty? The following selected instances have all occurred since March, 1924. The first instance is a rural one, that of Hentland, in South Herefordshire; the account of the last election for the Rural Council of that district reads thus:—

'Only seven of the 200 electors voted, and the first of the seven did not call at the polling booth, which opened at 8 a.m., until half-past four in the afternoon. The two candidates, the Rector and a farmer, did not consider it worth while to put in an appearance during the day. The Rev. D. E. Evans retains the seat with four votes, his opponent got one less, and was defeated.'

In a London district: Early last April, the Press informed us that Labour candidates "captured" ten seats at the election of the Edmondton Urban District Council and thus secured a majority of 17 to 8. Among the defeated candidates were the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the President of the Conservative Association, and the Chairman of the Tottenham magistrates. Only 29 per cent. of the electorate polled.'

A glance at a table drawn from each quarter of London, shows that the average of persons voting comes out at a fraction under 20 pert cent."

It would be foolish to suppose that municipal administration in India is perfect and is not in need of improvement. In fact, the scope for improvement is as immense as the mistakes we have made and are making are numerous. But, as Lala Lajpatrai says, we need not be unduly obsessed by our imperfections and should not be afraid of going on and advancing by bold steps for fear of making mistakes.

**The "Hindusthan Times."**

Mr. K. M. Panikkar has resigned the editorship of the "Hindusthan Times," but we hope that his separation does not involve any permanent loss to Indian journalism. In a querulous criticism on juvenile talent, Mr. Manomed Ali deplores the absence of journalistic capacity in India. We do not agree with his pontifical pronouncement and the latest refutation of his view may be found in the "Hindusthan Times." Mr. Panikkar shaped the success of the Swarajya" in full-blooded youth before he founded the "Hindusthan Times." A splendid penman, he was always a discoverer of talent. In his writings there were the traits of vivacity, culture and the sword-gleam of merciless controversy. Mr. G. S. Raghavan who succeeds is one of the "Chronicle" boys who were tutored in the profession by Mr. Horniman. The tradition of the "Chronicle" has been responsible for the production of at least eight editors all over India; even those who could not squeeze their way into the staff have by the suggestion of loyal aspiration become capable editors. To us, the fact is a source of no mean pleasure. Mr. Raghavan is a tireless worker with a rare instinct for news. His present resources may be limited, but responsibility draws from him the qualities of adaptation and brilliancy. He has the sense of eagle-animation, he can sway the growth of loyalty and he has made his mark, after good pattern, as a writer of the character-sketch; he is assiduous, bright, debonair. The "Hindusthan Times" while regretting the departure of Mr. Panikkar for private reasons, should congratulate itself on the acquisition of our old and respected colleague Mr. G. S. Raghavan.

## CHANCE OF AGREEMENT.

### "DON'T LET IT SLIP AWAY"

### BRITISH LABOUR URGES ROYAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, April 15.

At the Independent Labour Party Conference yesterday a resolution was carried urging the acceptance of the suggestion of Mr. C. R. Das asking for immediate appointment of a Royal Commission to examine the question of a constitution for India. Mr. Fenner Brockway in supporting the resolution declared the Indian people had been bitterly disappointed by this attitude and actions of the Labour Government.

CHANCE OF AGREEMENT.

The "Daily News" in a leading article to-day continues to urge that the proposals of Mr. Das should receive not only serious attention but also some practical acknowledgment. It writes: "At the present moment there seems to be some chance of a real agreement. It would be a very grave mistake to let the moment and the chance slip away."—("Forward," Cable.)

## AIR MAIL SURVEY IN KENYA.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL VOTES £ 2000

NAIROBI, April 20.

The Kenya Legislative Council has voted £2,000 towards the cost of a preliminary survey for the proposed air mail and passenger service between Kisumu and Khartoum. The Sudan, Uganda and Tanganyika Governments are likely to contribute a similar amount.—Reuter.

## LISBON RISING.

### REVOLUTIONARY FORCES SURRENDER.

LONDON, April 19.

Lisbon.—Deputy Cunhaleal, who is believed to be the head of the revolntionary party, has been taken prisoner. A later message says that the revolutionary forces surrendered in the morning to the government troops, who bombarded the barracks where the rebels were holding out. About one hundred were wounded. All is quiet.—Reuter.

## RETURN OF M. C. C. TEAM.

### A "TERRIFIC RECEPTION" AT VICTORIA STATION.

LONDON, April 19.

Remarkable scene were witnessed at Victoria Station on the arrival of the M.C.C. team from their Australian tour. An enthusiastic crowd of many thousands gave the cricketers, who were looking brown and very fit, a terrific reception. It was with the greatest difficulty that they could escape the crowd. Gilligan was surrounded by his family. He was congratulated, "snapshotted" and presented with letters of welcome from the M.C.C. amid the cheers of the crowd. Finally they were rescued by the police. Tate was mobbed by admirers some of whom were injured in the crush. The station rang out with shouts of "good old Tate." Hobbs, Sutcliffe and Strudwick were also heartily cheered.

The Duke and Duches of York, who were met by Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles at the station, also received an ovation.

LONDON, April 19.

The Duke and Duches of York received the team on board the "Maloja" and chatted with them for over an hour. The Duches was full of courtesy and charm and captivated everyone.—Reuter.

## "END OF THE EMPIRE."

### A LABOUR VIEW.

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

The events in India and Egypt have brought us appreciably nearer to the end of the British Empire as it exists to-day. What the British peoples have to decide is: Shall that end be peaceful or shall it be with garments rolled in blood?

In Egypt the British authorities have shown that the supposed grant of self-government to the Egyptian people was dishonest, even farcical.

You can rule yourselves if you do exactly what we want; if you don't we will rule you by force.

In India the resolve of the British Government to put into force exceptional laws—or rather to suspend laws altogether—has provoked the representatives of the Indian people to a fresh and vigorous protest.

In each country we are trying to govern against the wishes of the governed. We are making the mistake that Empires have made over and over again. We are relying upon violence and forcing those against whom it is used to say: "Then we must be violent, too."

And Mr. Baldwin, the head of a Ministry which is making wars in all directions certain, continues to babble of peace!

## TO CUT HEDJAZ RLY.

### WAHABIS' NEXT MOVE.

### ADVANCING ON WEJH.

LONDON, April 20.

A message from Jeddah says that the Wahabis contemplate to advance in the direction of Wejh which is situated more than half way between Jeddah and Akaba, apparently for the purpose of cutting the Hedjaz railway.—Reuter.

## CHARGES AGAINST PRINCE VICTOR.

### ISHARANI CROSS-EXAMINED.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

In connection with the suit brought by Princess Isharani Nirupama Debi against her husband Prince Victor Nityendra Narain of Cooch Behar for the dissolution of the marriage on the grounds of cruelty and misconduct the cross-examination of the Princess on the question of jurisdiction was resumed to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Gregory. Witness said that in December, 1916, Prince Victor came to Calcutta. She did not know if he came to captain the Cooch Behar cricket team which was playing in Calcutta then. In reply to another question she stated that during the lifetime of the Maharajah and even after his death Prince Victor was a member of the Cooch Behar Council of State and as such he had to attend the meetings of the Council wherever they were held. There might have been a cricket match between Cooch Behar and Lord Ronaldshay's team in Calcutta in November, 1917. She did not remember that in December, 1918, the then Viceroy Lord Chelmsford came to Cooch Behar for a shoot, nor was it possible for her to know that Prince Victor came down to Calcutta with the Maharajah in December, 1918, to arrange for the shoot. It might be that Prince Victor had to attend Council meetings held in Calcutta in December, 1918. In November, 1920, her husband went to Darjeeling to see Prince Hitendra who died there that month. In March, 1920, her husband went along with Sir K. G. Gupta and the late Mr. J. N. Roy to Shillong to interview officials in connection with his claims to Bijni estate. It was likely that her husband stayed in Calcutta for sometime in September, 1921, during Mr. J. N. Roy's illness. She did not contradict that during the end of 1921 and the beginning of 1922 her husband had to stay in Calcutta for organising pageant during the Prince of Wales' visit and also for running his race horses. She next said that the death of Maharajah Jitendra Narain necessitated Prince Victor's stay in Calcutta in December, 1922. In March, 1924 there was a settlement between herself and her husband which she took to be the final settlement, and one of the terms of that settlement was that she should live in Calcutta. In May, she consulted a friendly lawyer unofficially but not about divorce proceedings.—A.P.

## FRONTIER NEWS.

### RAIDERS BEATEN.

SIMLA, April, 20.

A gang of raiders crossed the border and raided near Parome, but were beaten off by Mekran Levy. The raiders are reported to have put up a good fight but were severely dealt with and they eventually fled across the border, leaving fourteen killed and eight captured. The Mekran Levy lost only two killed. Details of the occurrence have not been received but it appears that the Levy showed great gallantry and skill in driving off the enemy. —A.P.

### INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A branch of Red Crescent Society has been established in Lahore with Sir Mahomed Shafi as the President. The Society has collected subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,500. Sir Mahomed leading the donation list with Rs. 500.

A Bikaner message, dated 20th April states:—At 16/45 on the 19th while number 1 up mixed was running from Dulmera to Jamsar seven wagons were derailed at mile 72/19. Nobody was injured. It is expected that through communication will be restored to-day before midnight.

Eightytwo cases of dacoities were reported in Bengal during March last as compared with 112 cases in the corresponding month of last year.

Baroda, Apr. 18.— Judgment has been delivered by the Sessions Judge, Baroda, in the case in which Kalaram and Valimahomed were charged with murder and dacoity at Nana Rajkot under Dumnagar. The first accused has been acquitted for want of sufficient evidence while Valimahomed has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

An appeal has been lodged in the Varishta Court, Baroda, by the accomplices of the notorious dacoit Baber Deva against the sentence of rigorous imprisonment for four years.

In connection with the distribution of alleged revolutionary leaflets in Benares, a man named B. N. Capoor has been arrested at Moghulserai. The accused is alleged to have visited the "Aj" newspaper office in the first week of March last and left behind a copy of a leaflet.

## OUTRAGES IN SOFIA.

### AGRARIAN LEADERS ARRESTED

### A CAPTAIN COMMITS SUICIDE.

LONDON, April 19.

Sofia.—Several agrarian leaders who support the principle of coalition with the communists and also certain members of the illegal Executive Committee of Communists were discovered hidden in houses in Sofia. Some of them offered resistance and were killed by persons maddened by the loss of relatives in the Cathedral explosion.

Captain Krtoneff, who is alleged to have procured explosives used in the Cathedral committed suicide. His wife is said to have been killed by the Communists in order to prevent her from revealing the plot. The Cathedral servant who was arrested yesterday has alleged that he was bribed to permit a man to place the bomb in position.

The Members of British Parliament Col. Wedgewood, Mr. Malone and Mr. Mackinder have arrived at Sofia to study the situation.

The War Minister in an interview declared that an increase in the army was indispensable to maintain order and that steps would be taken to conscript an additional ten thousand men.—Reuter.

### AUTHORS OF CATHEDRAL OUTRAGE DISCOVERED.

LONDON, April 19.

Paris.—A message from Sofia says that the police have discovered the authors of the Cathedral outrage. They are alleged to be Yankoff and Minkoff, President and Vce-President respectively of the Central Communist Committee. Almost all the Communist leaders have been arrested.—Reuter.

## BORIS'S NARROW ESCAPE.

### KING, THE TARGET OF OUTRAGE.

SOFIA, April 20.

It has now been ascertained that the infernal machine which caused the recent explosion in the Svetanedelia Cathedral was loaded by an ex-officer, Mincoff and detonated by a fuse lit by a youth, whom Beadle smuggled into the Bell Tower.

It has been established that the crime is the work of the agrarian Communists.

King Boris had a very narrow escape. He had intended to be present at the Cathedral ceremony, but at the last moment was prevailed upon not to expose himself. The King sent General Davidoff as his representative and the latter was blown to smithereens. The bomb exploded close to the Throne erected for the King. Most of the persons killed were close to the Royal chair, which was demolished by the fall of masonry.—Reuter.

## 10,000 MEN MORE.

### GOVT. WANT TO INCREASE ARMY.

LONDON, April 20.

As a sequel to the outrages in Sofia, the Bulgarian Government has asked the Allied Governmnts' permission to increase her army by 10,000 men. A conference of Ambassadors will settle the matter. It is noteworthy that the Conference had recently approved the Bulgarian Government's request for additional 3,000 men....Reuter.

## INTERNATIONAL RLY. CONFERENCE.

### GOVT. OF INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES

SIMLA, April, 20.

The Government of India will be represented at the International Railway Conference to be held in London at the end of June by Mr. C.D.M. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, Sir Ernest Bell, Government Director of Railway Companies, in London, and Mr. A.J. Chase, Director of Mechanical Engineering with the Railway Board who is now on leave. Each Indian Railway is also nominating representatives amongst the officers who will be on leave in England this summer and the Indian Delegation will thus be a strong one.—A.P.

## REFERENCE FOR FRENCH TEXTILES.

In the House of Commons Sir Walter De Freece (C—Blackpool) asked the President of the Board of Trade if the attention of the Government had been called to the probability of the prolongation of the present preference under which French textile goods are allowed to enter Germany, and whether, in view of the serious effect this would have on British manufactures, he is taking steps to make representations against such a policy.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: It is common knowledge that proposals of this kind have been discussed, and steps have already been taken to make it clear to the French and German Government that the claim of his Majesty's Government to equal treatment in this respect for British textiles will be insisted upon should the case arise.

## CRUSHING "REBELLION"

### 23 HANGED AT DIARBEKIR.

### EDITOR OF "TANIN" ARRESTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.

Hussein Djahid, the editor of "Tanin" has been arrested and taken to Angora.

Twenty-three persons found guilty of complicity in the Kurdistan rebellion have been hanged at Diarbekir.—Reuter.

## MEN AT THE TOP IN CHINA.

### A TYPICAL PETTY WAR LORD.

A typical military problem, one of the many facing the Reorganisation Conference now being held by the military leaders at present in control in China, is offered by Sun Yueh, the self-appointed Lord of Paotingfu, the old capital of Chihli Province, says the Peking correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". At the time of the *coup d'etat* of October 23 last he was Wu Pei-fu's guardian of the capital a nonentity commanding a brigade of less than 5,000 men. He allowed Feng Yu-hsiang to take Peking, unopposed. For this service he was made one of the assistant generalissimos of Feng's so-called Citizen Army. Realising that no two Chinese militarists can breathe in the same jurisdiction, he proceeded along the Peking-Hankow railway to bear the sandard of citizenship to Paotingfu. Paotingfu is the centre of a flooded belt, where some of the people are living on millet chaff and flax seeds. His first duty was to quarter his soldiers in all the schools, bringing education to an immediate standstill, and to expropriate the bank balance of the local university, amounting to Mex. $150,000 (£20,000. Turning his attention next to the outlying island-villages, which are conserving their surplus in preparation for famine, he conscripted men and extorted stores from their slender reserves, and now boasts an army of 40,000 men, or ten times more than his original command. His sole purpose in life, apparently, is to bleed the entire region for the upkeep of his military machine. Naturally, Paotingfu cannot afford such an expensive luxury, and Sun Yueh has been compelled to ask the Government for $3,500,000 (£350,000) for the payment of his troops. While preferring his claim on an emphty treasury, he ignores a Peking instruction that he should leave Paotingfu to the protection of the Chang Tso-lin, Governor of the Province, Li Ching-Lin who has his seat at Tiensin, and should pursue the task already mandated for him —the suppression of bandits in Honan, Shensi, and Kansu. He blandly points out that he can supress the bandits in Konsu (which is 700 miles away) from his stronghold at Paotingfu.

Sun Yueh has defiled the Government on more than one occasion. H failed to take up (there is no such thing as refusal in China) his appointment as Civil Governor of Honan. Now he will not take up an alternative post. He controls a length of the Peking Hankow line, and has contributed to the morass of militarisation in which China's railway system now wallows. Throughout North China whole trains are being used as billets, other are careering about the country on the wrong lines, business demands for cars in the transportation of goods are ignored, civilian railway authority is flouted. Sun Yueh's hold-up on the Peking-Hankow line is causing on acute coal famine in Peking.

SOLDIERS AND PEOPLE.

Warfare in China has been canalised by the railways, and the balance of power now mainly concerns their control. Chang Tso-lin has the Peking-Mukden and the Tientsin-Pukow, Feng Yu-hsiang dominates the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Suiyuan. Chang is now Tupan of North-eastern Frontier Defence, Feng is Tupan of North-western Frontier Defence. The Christian General indirectly commands a bigger military following and a far better strategic position, having one arm round the Manchurian flank, than the old Chihli war lord, who, on his part, is nursing his grievances in a village in Central China, and may take the place of the next man to be knocked out.

This is a superficial picture of the men at the top in China. While the Reorganisation Conference meets they are engaged in plottings, planning new grouping and fresh alignments, scheming to encompass the fall of rivals, insuring future treachery. With their delegates the Reorganisation Conference is packed. What of the people They are always finding the last state worse than the one before. Kansu, in the Far West, urges the Government to spare them the visit of a bandit suppressor: they say they have no bandits to suppress. The Mstropolitan District is constantly crying out against the exactions of the soldiers, who are bluntly told by their officiers to collect their own pay. In Peking itself, where it might be supposed the incubus would be lightest, the soldiers are as immune from restraint as they are in the most out-of-the way community. A month ago trams were introduced to Peking and quickly the soldiers asserted the privilege of joy-riding, in uniform or in mufti. A chronic situation developed, the cars were thronged with unprofitable sodiers, conflicts between the employees and the soldiers were frequent, until one day, the soldiers showed their contemnt for authority by almost demolishing a car and wounding several employees. Then the men struck, but they are now back at work again, helping the company to prosper in the face of such extraordinary difficulties—a minjature picture of China's progress in spite of the blight of militarism.

## N. W. RY. STRIKE.

### KARACHI DISMISSALS

### MORE MEN JOIN STRIKERS.

LAHORE, Apl. 20.

The North Western Railway strike situation outside Lahore is unchanged, but more men of the Loco and Carriage shops have left work in Lahore to-day and have joined the strikers, whose number is now about nine thousand.

A notice has been served by the Divisional Superintendent, North Western Railway, Lahore, on the Loco Shed staff informing them that those who resume their duty by noon to-day (Monday) will be taken back and the absentees will be immediately discharged.—A. P.

### 400 DISCHARGED.

### LAHOREMEN DON'T RETURN.

LAHORE, Apr. 20.

A large proportion of the strikers of Lahore Loco Shed on whom notices had been served by the Divisional Superintendent, North Westsern Railway, Lahore, did not return to their duty by noon to-day and about 400 of them were discharged.—A. P.

An official statement issued this morning by the North Western Railway headquarters office says that at Lahore a large proportion of the Indian staff of the Engine Shed have absented themselves and the condition here is the same as at Karachi. There are about 1,500 men in to-day at the Loco and Carriage Workshops at Lahore. The train services are being maintained.—A. P.

## WHOLESALE "DISMISSALS."

### 40 P. C. AT WORK IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, April 20.

Information received from the railway authorities here shows that 1247 workmen of the Carriage and Wagon Department of the North Western Railway Karachi, have been dismissed. Nine hundred and thirty three men of the Loco Workshops have been dismissed and 141 new workmen have been engaged in the Loco Workshops and 415 men (forty per cent of the usual strength) are at work. The Carriage and Wagon Department has been closed indefinitely.

A later message says:—Roughly one third of the staff of the Loco shed and one half of the Loco running staff of the North Western Railway in Karachi are out on strike. At Kotri, the next largest centre, one third of the shed staff absented themselves from duty to-day. Train services remain unaffected.—A. P.

Approximately 2,300 men are on strike to-day at the North Western Railway Workshop in Karachi. Several fitters from the running sheds have joined the strikers. The exact figures are not yet available. A number of men offered themselves for engagement this morning many of whom were taken into service. Mr. Miller, Secretary to the North Western Railway Workers' Union, was expected to arrive in Karachi by the Lahore mail this morning but failed to do so.—A. P.

## HIDES STRIKE.

### "COOLIES" RESOLVED TO PROLONG.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 20

A large number of strikers in hide godowns have resumed work to-day.

In a statement to the press Mr. Ariff, M.L.A., Secretary to Labour Association, referring to the strike says: He is not opposed to the men's resuming work. His Association did not favour the strike, but the labourers themselves struck work almost suddenly. He thinks the "coolies" are still resolved to prolong the strike, but munshis and selectors are shaking. He is glad to see that the men have so far observed peace and non-violence.—A.P.

## Official and Personal

His Excellency Sir William Keith, accompanied by Lady Keith left Rangoon by special train on Monday for Mandalay and will journey to Maymyo from there by motor.

His Excellency the Viceroy attended a dance at the Armoury last night and attended the services at St. Stephen's Church this morning. In the evening His Excellency and Lady Hermione Bulwar Lytton and some members of the personal staff motored to Hodson's Hut, where the Viceroy will camp till the evening of the 21st instant when he returns to Ootacamund.

## HINDENBURG'S CANDIDATURE.

### WOULD RESPECT VERSAILLES TREATY

### SPECIALLY INTERESTED IN SECURITY PACT.

LONDON, April 19.

Hanover.—Standing for an hour like a graven image attired in the Field-Marshal's uniform and wearing the Iron Cross, Hindenburg this morning reviewed a parade of some 2,000 goose-stepping members of nationalist organisations. This was his first public appearance since his nomination to the presidential election.

Interviewed by Reuter, Hindenburg said that if he became President he would act constitutionally and protect the laws of the Reich. He was specially interested in the question of a security pact guaranteeing the frontiers of France and Belgium. He asserted that Germany's Eastern frontier must be altered by negotiations. To question whether he favoured a republic or monarchy he replied enigmatically "personal wishes are of no avail."

Replying to the questionnaire submitted by Reuter's correspondent Hindenburg said that if chosen as President he would respect the military as well as other provisions of the Versailles Treaty. His outlook was a peaceful one as he was convinced it would be foolish for Germany to indulge in warlike adventures, which after the war he had always opposed as they would only end disastrously. As a military expert he did ot think that Germany was even capable of defending herself against small neighbouring states like Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, which possessed bigger standing armies and were protected by military alliances.—Reuter.

## HINDENBURG OUTLINES HIS VIEWS.

### RESTORATION OF GERMAN PRESTIGE IN THE WORLD.

LONDON, April 20.

Hanover.—Hindenburg in pursuance of his presidential candidature, last evening received a number of German and Foreign journalists and read out in a vigorous and

FIELD-MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG

clear voice, a statement of which the theme was need for restoration, for peaceful labour, of that spirit of unity which characterized Germany in the war. This should be a unity unconcerned with party politics, but the outcome of a wholesome feeling of nationalism. As the President of the Reich he would only think of his duty and strive for the best interests of the Fatherland on the basis of the constitution and Germany's present position in the world. He asked the assembled journalists not to expect from him the programme of the party man who entered into detailed political issues. The most important consideration was the restoration of German prestige in the world.—Reuter.

### "BLATANT FALSEHOODS."

LONDON, April 20.

Nothing was more capable of jeoparadizing the peaceful object of the restoration of the Fatherland and collaboration in the progress of the world than the blatant falsehoods about the threatening German military re-action having inspired his candidature. He emphasised that he was only striving "to ensure German sovereignty and freedom with a place in the sun of nations. To attain this, the grave charge of our war guilt must be dropped. You will surely believe that all this prattle about my unconstitutional plans and reactionary and other dangerous machinations is senseless." The address was frequently interrupted by shouts of "Bravo" and enthusiastic cheering, especially his reference to war.—Reuter.

### "LITTLEWILLIE" EXONERATED.

#### "NEVER ORDERED BURNING AND PLUNDERING OP TOWNS."

LONDON, April 19.

Berlin.—The Supreme Court has concluded its investigation into the alleged war crimes of the ex-Crown Prince and has found that the Crown Prince had never ordered the burning and plundering of towns and villages and that he was not responsible for the executions ordered by military tribunals and his army corps. Therefore, the Court has quashed further proceedings.—Reuter.

## TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS

### COMMISSIONER'S POWERS

### MUNICIPAL COUNSEL TO BE CONSULTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. J. Baptista presiding.

The Corporation considered the Standing Committee's resolutions, moved by Mr. Arbuthnot, "That the letter from the Commissioner, regarding an order for appointing Mr. A. F. Macdonald Clark as whole time Consulting Engineer to the Municipality in connection with the construction of the Kasheli Bridge on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per month plus Rs. 350 Bombay Allowance and Rs. 250 Motor Car Allowance for a period not exceeding 6 months, be recorded, and a copy be forwarded to the Corporation for information.

Mr. V. J. Patel had moved that the Corporation regretted that the Commissioner should have made the appointment without consulting the Corporation in the matter; That the Commissioner's letter be referred for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner to the Establishments Committee with a request that they would report whether a full time Consulting Engineer in connection with the construction of the Kasheli Bridge was now necessary and, if so, on what terms.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the amendment was uncalled for, as the Commissioner had every right to make such appointments and had not exceeded the powers which he possessed under the Act. He asked the House to accept the proposition, as the Commissioner had already consulted the Standing Committee in the matter.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia thought the amendment was unnecessary, as the section was quite clear, which empowered the Commissioner to make such appointments. He asked Mr. Patel to withdraw the amendment.

"SLAVE MENTALITY."

Dr. J. V. Vora said the question was whether the appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 3,600 was necessary. The Commissioner's action was deliberate and done deliberately as he did not think the appointment was an urgent one. The Commissioner had informed the Corporation before that a whole-time appointment was not necessary, and now he had proceeded to make the appointment when the work was going to be shortly finished. Indians were called a "nation of slaves" and here were two slaves, Messrs. Tairsee and Boman Behram, who said they had been consulted by the Commissioner. This was done with the deliberate intention of appointing Mr. Macdonald Clarke for valuing the prices of bridge material. The Corporation was criminally negligent in this matter and they should now see that an independent man was appointed to value the whole materials. The Commissioner had forced the man on the Corporation purposely. He moved that the letter regarding the appointment of Mr. Clark be referred to the Establishment Committee to report whether the Commissioner had powers under section 80 (a) to create the appointment and fill it up in the manner done; whether it was desirable, or whether such an appointment was necessary; and whether it was desirable that the Commissioner should consult the Corporation even if he had the power to make the appointment.

Mr. Tairsee asked whether the amendment of Dr. Vora proceeded from his slave mentality.

The President: I will ask Mr. Tairsee to take his seat and not to utilise his powers of cracking jokes in this manner.

Mr. Tairsee was standing and had not resumed his seat when the President was giving his ruling.

The President said: I will remind Mr Tairsee that when the President asks a member to sit down he should sit down immediately. I am very anxious that the dignity of the Corporation should be maintained. Such observations do not condnce to the dignity of the Corporation, and I must ask the members not to indulge in such remarks.

Mr. Tairsee wanted to speak but there were cries of "order, order," and the President again asked him to "sit down" and Mr. Tairsee resumed his seat.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner said bridge experts did not grow on bushes, and Mr. Clark had received many attractive offers, which he had declined and the speaker expected him to serve the Corporation until the Kashe'i bridge bill was signed. He expected the bridge to be completed in a month from Saturday last or by the 1st June and the water would be at Ghatkopar by the 15th June. The bridge was alright and there was nothing the matter with it, he said.

Continuing the Commissioner said:

In April 1922, when the question of building a new bridge first arose, I consulted Mr. Macdonald Clark with the consent of Government and he was good enough to give his advice free of charge and was duly thanked for doing so. In March 1923, when the construction work was about to begin on the main bridge, the necessity for appointing a Consulting Engineer was clearly established, and I proposed an arrangement by which Mr. Macdonald Clark should be responsible for the supervision of the work on receipt of a fee of Rs. 1,000 per month. By the arrangement about Rs. 2,000 a month were saved to the Corporation or in all Rs. 24,000. The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, which inquired into the revised estimates for the construction of the Kasheli Bridges, concluded their report as follows:—

"The Sub-Committee consider it a matter for regret that the Commissioner did not advise the appointment of a bridge expert as a full-time officer."

This report though hardly consistent with the Standing Committee's own previous decision was approved and adopted by the Standing Committee and the Corporation acquiesced in that opinion. I did not however consider it necessary to appoint Mr. Macdonald Clark or any other Officer as full-time officer so long as his services were available as part time consultant. In December 1924, Mr. Macdonald Clark informed me that he would probably resign his appointment in the Development Department, with effect from the 31st of March, 1925, and desired to know whether the Municipality wished to retain his services from that date, as a whole-time officer. The first definite information that I received that Mr. Macdonald Clark was leaving the Development Department was on the 23rd of February 1925. I had some little discussion with him as to the pay and allowances which he should draw. He was ready to accept a remuneration less by Rs. 150 per month than what he had been receiving while in the service of the Development Department and I was therefore of opinion that no objection could be raised and passed an order for his temporary employment, under Section 80 (A) on those terms. If I had not done so and had referred the matter to the Corporation it is certain that Mr. Macdonald Clark would have arranged to leave India immediately after the 1st of April.

His object in appointing Mr. Clark, said the Commissioner, was to ensure a saving of between one and two lakhs and not for checking the amounts, which would be done by accountants. He assured them that they would be able to save a lakh of rupees at the cost of about 10,000. He had made the appointment with full responsibility. Mr. Clark was anxious to go to England and had even offered his resignation only the day before, as he had heard that the Corporation intended passing a vote of censure on him (Commissioner). But he had refused to accept the resignation and Mr. Clark would not go away, without completing the work he had undertaken. The Commissioner thought he should have the power of making such temporary appointments whenever necessary.

A VOTE OF CENSURE.

The President said as a vote of censure could only be passed under section 54, he asked whether Mr. Patel would withdraw his amendment in favour of that of Dr. Vora.

Mr. Patel said no one would be more glad than he to find after some time that the Corporation were wrong in passing a vote of censure on the Commissioner. But the matter was now in the hands of the Committee who were considering it.

Fr. Pheroze C. Sethna rising to a point of order asked whether Mr. Patel could make a speech.

Mr. Patel said he was speaking on the amendment as he was entitled to. (Laughter). He knew why Mr. Sethna was anxious about this but Mr. Sethna, he knew would not vote for the amendment even if the word "regret" were withdrawn by him. He was not convinced that the Commissioner was right in ignoring the Corporation and making an appointment of Rs. 3,600 per month. While the Commissioner had the power of making appointments, he had no power to create new appointments, and fill them up. If he withdrew his amendment, he would be going against his conscience, as he was perfectly convinced that the Commissioner had no power to create new appointments and then fill up.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said even the Standing Committee could not sanction a scheduled appointment which carried a salary of Rs. 200 and over, and only the Corporation had power to sanction such an appointment. Section 80(a) was governed by Section 79, otherwise the Commissioner could make appointments carrying salary of a lakh per month. A post even carrying a salary of Rs. 200 must be made by the Corporation and he asked for the President's ruling whether the appointment was not "ultra vires."

The Commissioner said the Section referred to appointments under regular schedule and not temporary ones, whereas this was a temporary appointment.

The President said the question was a difficult one, and he was of the opinion that counsel had not drawn a fine distinction in such matters whenever the question was sent to them for their opinion. He now thought that the matter should be referred to counsel for opinion.

Mr. R. S. Asavale moved a rider that the Committee should refer the matter for counsel's opinion.

Dr. Vora accepted the rider.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved that the consideration of the question be deferred, that the Commissioner be asked to take counsel's opinion and that the case to be submitted to the Counsel be revised by the President.

Mr. Gamadia's amendment was adopted.

BOOKIES ON RACE-COURSE.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved: 'That with reference to the request made to Government by the Western India Turf Club to permit book-makers on the Race Course under the terms of a license, the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the re-introduction of book-makers is highly detrimental to the interests of the City inasmuch as it will lead to more dishonesty and more gambling on the Race Course. The Corporation therefore urge upon Government that the permission asked for by the Western India Turf Club be not granted. That the President be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to the Government.'

Mr. Kanji said bucket shops came in the rank of the "tote," and a law was then passed putting them down, but the number of shops had since increased and they were more than before 1922. With the introduction of "bookies" he did not think that the bucket shops outside the race course would disappear. Just as there were bucket shops outside the race course now, so would there be "bookies" outside the race course after the amendment was introduced. On the other hand, there would be gambling on a more extensive scale. He thought gambling had gone on to a ruinous extent which had involved the ruin of many families.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconded.

Mr. J. S. Haji supported the proposition, as he said there was a scandal about the "bookies" before.

Mr. Fazul Ibrahim said no useful purpose would be served by moving the proposition, as they would be courting a snub for interfering in a matter which did not concern them.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna did not agree with the previous speaker. Government wanted money from the Turf Club and they introduced the "tote"; they wanted more money now and they wished to introduce the "bookies" again. Thousands of people had been ruined all over India by this "Sport of Kings." The 10 per cent retained on the "tote" had brought 50 lakhs of rupees to the Club which showed that there was a turn over of over five crores from people going to the races in Bombay and Poona. Was it intended to increase the turn over to 10 crores now? For while the "tote" did not give credit, the "bookies" gave credit, and that would increase gambling very much. It was want of ready money which discouraged gambling, and he deprecated then of having a race-course in the very heart of the city, while there was so much congestion and want of space for building houses.

Mr. J. Boman Behram opposed the motion.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was the business of the Corporation to look to the safety of the people and this was such a matter; while the Government were improving the breed of horse, it was spoiling the breed of man and hundreds of families were ruined, reduced to poverty, vice and degradation. Their rulers were by instinct and habit gamblers and wherever they had gone, they had introduced gambling. The money that Government were receiving from the Turf Club was tainted money and was based on the vice and ruin of thousands of people.

The motion was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

## BAWLA CASE

### TRANSFER APPLICATION REJECTED.

### HEARING ON 27TH INST.

It is authoritatively stated that the transfer application of the accused in the Bawla case has been rejected by the Viceroy and that the case will come up for hearing at the Bombay High Court Session on the 27th instant.

## WORLI MOTOR OUTRAGE.

### ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Abdul Nabi Abdulla and Bodar Sing were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, at the Dadar Police Court, on charges of robbery and abetment in connection with the Worli taxi outrage. Five persons were originally arrested but the magistrate discharged the other three for want of evidence.

Mr. Sabaji Rao, instructed by Deputy Inspector Dawood Khan appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Patankar appeared for the second accused.

The prosecution case was that on the night of the 16th instant the complainant Nusserwanji's car was engaged by four Mahomedas at Bori Bunder and driven to the New Marine Drive, Worli, where they robbed him of his cash and watch and drove away with the car. The taxi was found the next day near the Dadar railway station with a number of stones in it. Police Sub-Inspector Randalkar on receipt of certain information arrested both the accused now before the court, who were subsequently identified by the complainant. The second accused was once a motor lorry driver.

On the evidence his worship convicted the second accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The first accused was discharged.

## SMUGGLER OF FIREARMS.

### SENTENCED TO 4 MONTHS R. I.

Preventive Officer Rice, while searching the belongings of Ahmed Mahomed, a Mahomedan who arrived by the s.s. "Khandala" from Africa on Saturday, found a pistol and three packets of cartridges on him. He was arrested immediately. The accused made a statement to the police in which he said that the pistol and cartridges which were in a packet were given to him by a friend in Durban to be handed over to the latter's brother in Surat.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge of illicit possession of arms without a licence before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court.

His Worship, however, convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

## MAHARASHTRA RASHTRIYA SHIKSHANA.

### NAGAR PARISHAD POSTPONED.

The Secretary, M.R.S. Parishad, Ahmednagar City, wires under date April 20.—

The Maharashtra Rashtriya Shikshana Parishad has been postponed till 12th May. Mr. Shivrampant Paranjpe will preside.

## PRINCE LEAVES KANO.

MINNAS (Nigeria), April 19.

The Prince of Wales left Kano this morning *en route* to Lagos. His first destination will be Ibadan. The Prince had clearly benefited by yesterday's polo. Intense heat has slightly affected some members of the Prince's staff though in no way seriously.—Reuter.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST

### CEMENT CONTRACT.

### ALTERATIONS IN WHARFAGE CHARGES.

The following are excerpts from the official minutes of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held in their Office on 7th instant:—

There were present P. R. Cadell, Esq., Chairman, Sir Lawless Hepper, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Manmohandas Ramji, Esq., H. B. Clayton, Esq., Major-General Sir Henry Freeland, Captain E. J. Headlam, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Esq. Major-General H. A. V. Cummins, F. C. Annesley, Esq., A. K. Graham, Esq., R. McLean, Esq., L. S. Hudson, Esq., A. M. Green, Esq., T. E. Cunningham, Esq., N. B. Saklatvala, Esq., Mathuradas Kanji Mattani, Esq., Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Esq.

The Chairman proposed that the following Committees be appointed for 1925-26:—

Finance and General:—The Chairman; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. C.I.E., M.B.E.; The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna O.B.E.; H. B. Clayton, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S, Major-General Sir Henry Freeland, K.C.I.E C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.; A K Graham, Esq; N. B. Saklatvala, Esq., C.I.E.; V. A Grantham, Esq.

Marine Committee:—The Chairman; Manmohandas Ramji, Esq.; Captain E. J. Headlam, C.S.I., C.M.G., DSO, RIM; F. C. Annesley, Esq.; L. S. Hudson, Esq.; A. M. Green, Esq., I.C.S.; Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Esq.

Land and Railway:—The Chairman; Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt.; Major-General H. A V. Cummins, C.B., C.M.G.; Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Esq.; R. McLean, Esq.; Lalji Naranji, Esq., T. E. Cunningham, Esq.; Mathurdas Kanji Mattani, Esq.

Special Committee to consider the new Docks Scheme:—The Chairman; Sir Lawless Hepper; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Captain E. J. Headlam; F. C. Annesley, Esq; R. McLean, Esq.; L. S. Hudson, Esq.; Lalji Naranji, Esq.; A. V. Grantham, Esq.

Resolution No. 200.—Recorded

Submitted letter from the Chief Engineer, No. R/4-1/17443 dated 27th March, 1925, forwarding the following abstract of tenders received for the supply of 600 tons of Portland Cement for use on construction works, especially for concrete blocks for the walls of No. 9 Shed, Alexandra Dock (T.R. No. 712 of 1924); and recommending that the tender of the Bundi Cement Co., Ltd., should be accepted:—

Messrs. Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd., Brand of Cement Gillingham "Hand" Brand, price per ton delivered Rs. 64/8/0, delivery 6/8 weeks from date of order.

Messrs. Katni Cement Co., Brand of Cement "Castle" Brand, price per ton delivered Rs. 40/0/0, delivery, to commence immediately and to be completed within two months.

Messrs. Katni Cement Co., Brand of Cement Jubbulpore "Lotus" price per ton delivered Rs. 38/0/0. delivery, to commence immediately and to be completed within two months.

Messrs. Shapurji Pallanji and Co., Brand of Cement C.P.P.C. Co. price per ton delivered Rs. 39/0/0 delivery, within 8 weeks.

The Bundi Cement Co., Ltd., Brand of Cement Bundi B.B.B. price per ton delivery to commence immediately and to suit requirements. The papers were circulated to Finance and General Committee under Circular No. 1 dated 3rd April, 1925.

Resolution No. 202.—Approved.

(Note.—Mr. Annesley did not vote on this Resolution).

Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 2nd April, 1925, as follows:—

I circulate for perusal of the Finance and General Committee draft amendments to the Provident Fund Rules to provide for—

(a) advances for house building purposes;

(b) delegation of powers to Heads of Departments to sanction advances for passages or medical expenses.

As regards (a) the existing Provident Fund Rules do not admit of advances being granted to a subscriber for purchase or erection of a house for his personal use. Government, the Improvement Trust and the Development Directorate all afford such facilities to their employees and I think it is desirable that Port Trust employees should similarly be encouraged to build or purchase houses for themselves, although it is possible that the concession may not be taken advantage of to any great extent. It may be noted that the Development Directorate advance money not only to their employees but also to outsiders for erection of houses on Development plots.

The amended rules provide that, as in the case of advances for passages or sickness, the advance shall be limited to the amount of the subscriber's own contributions and also that such advance may be repaid by monthly instalments not exceeding 48 in number. Advances for other purposes have to be repaid within 36 instalments. The reason for increasing the number of instalments for house building advances is that the amount of the advance will in most cases be considerable.

As regards (b) the proposal to delegate powers of sanction to Heads of Departments is in accordance with a recommendation made by the Retrenchment Officer with a view to reducing the work. The proposed limits are Rs. 500 in the case of staff drawing up to Rs. 300 per mensem and Rs. 1,000 in the case of staff whose pay exceeds Rs. 300 per mensem. This delegation of authority would be in keeping with the procedure followed on Railways.

The papers were circulated to the Committee under Circular No. 3 dated 1st April, 1925.

Resolution No. 203.—Sanctioned subject to the sanction of Government in so far as the rules for permanent employees affect the officers referred to in Section 24 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

WHARFAGE CHARGES.

Submitted letter from the Docks Manager. No. D/4-2/555 dated 2nd March, 1925, as follows:—

I beg to state that this Department's practice for many years has been to levy Docks wharfage on unmanifested baggage accompanying passengers, such as furniture, pianos, motor cycles, motor cars, etc., according to the actual classification of these items in the index to the Docks Scale of Rates and to levy wharfage under Item 2 E at two annas per package or eight annas per cart load in respect of non-bona-fide baggage of which detailed description, weights or values are not available.

A reference to Item 2 of the Rate Book will however show that this practice has not the sanction of Authority and that it directly conflicts with Item 2 E and with Section II (page 59) in regard to the charges to be levied on non-bona-fide baggage of Coastal Passengers from West Coast Ports. For facility of comparison and reference the relative rules are quoted below:—

*Section I—Item 2 E.*

Baggage, passengers, travelling between Bombay and Indian and Persian Gulf Ports not regarded as bona-fide, Cartload 8 As.; Package 2 As.

*Section II—Page 59.*

Personal baggage accompanying passengers will be passed free, *but extra goods unmanifested will be charged at 8 annas a cart or 2 annas a cooly load.*

The difficulty of levying wharfage according to classification in the case of non-bona-fide baggage under Section II is still further accentuated by the fact that in this Section a 'weight' basis has been adopted throughout and the weight of articles such as furniture, glassware, crockery and so on is not readily available. In consequence this Department's method of levying charges has from time to time been the subject of protest.

For your information I may state that in deciding what constitutes (1) bona-fide baggage and (2) non-bona-fide baggage, this Department is largely guided by the rules framed by the Customs which are printed on the reverse of Baggage Declaration Forms; but, as such forms are not in use in regard to passengers arriving from Indian Ports (free), it seems desirable to incorporate in the Docks Scale of Rates a definition of the terms bona-fide and non-bona-fide baggage for the purposes of levy of wharfage, and at the same time amend the Rate Book so as to reguarise the Docks practice referred to above.

I have accordingly to recommend the following additions and alterations for Board's sanction:—

*Delete Item 2 E. Section I and substitute.*

*2 E.*—Baggage, passage, passengers unmanifested and not regarded as bona fide:

*How charged:*—On actual classification.

*Note.*—When the levy of wharfage on actual classification as indexed cannot in the opinion of the Docks Manager be applied owing to the miscellaneous character of the contents of packages, such baggage will be charged.

Package, Re. 0-2-0.

Cart load, Re. 0-8-0.

*Delete the following para. on page 59, Section II.*

Personal baggage accompanying passengers will be passed free, but extra goods unmanifested will be charged at 8 annas a cart, or 2 annas a cooly-load,

*and substitute.*

Personal baggage accompanying passengers and regarded as bona fide will be passed free, but extra goods unmanifested and not regarded as bona fide baggage will be charged the rates provided under Section I, Item 2 E.

*In Section I, page 55 add as Rule 16.*

Rule 16—The bona fide baggage of passengers consists of personal wearing apparel, household linen and personal effects as admitted by the Customs as bona fide baggage; but articles such as arms, ammunition, pearls, precious stones, pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor cars, motor cycles and other items enumerated on the reverse of the Customs Baggage Declaration Form are regarded as non-bona fide for the purpose of these Rules.

*Section II, Docks Scale of Rates.*

The writer understands that an objection is likely to be raised by the Government Auditors to this Department's practice of restricting the application of the wharfage rates in Section II to cargoes carried between West Coast Ports lying between Mangalore in the South and Karachi in the North. Their view is that the rates in this Section are applicable to goods imported from or exported to any port on the West Coast of India.

This concessional schedule was adopted in the 'nineties' with special regard to the Bombay and British India Steam Navigation Companies' traffic from their regular ports of call on the West Coast so as to secure the traffic for the sea-route which from these centres is in competition with the all-rail route, and its extension to all West Coast Ports merely means an unnecessary loss of revenue.

In order however to regularise this Department's interpretation of 'West Coast Ports' for the purpose of this Section, the following amendment is recommended:—

*Section II.*

After the words "West Coast of India" *add* "lying between and inclusive of Mangalore in the South and Karachi in the North."

Submitted memorandum from the Chief Accountant, No. P/Z-4 dated 16th March 1925:—

Submitted note by the Chairman, circulated to the Marine Committee under Circular No. 222 dated 28th March, 1925, recommending the Docks Manager's proposals for sanction.

Read note by Mr. A. M. Green, dated 30th March 1925.

Resolution No. 204.—Sanctioned subject to the sanction of Government under the provisions of Section 43 B of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

OFFICIATING APPOINTMENT IN THE PORT OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Trustees' Resolution No. 93 of 1925 approving the grant of 93 days' leave to Captain E. V. Whish, O.B.E., R.I.M., Assistant (at present Officiating) Port Officer, Bombay, with effect from 11th June 1925.

Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. S-20 (2)/406-M dated 17th March 1925, forwarding for favour of report letter from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, intimating that he proposes recommending to the Government of India that Commander L. W. R. T. Turbett, O.B.E., R.I.M., be appointed to officiate as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Captain Whish.

*Note.*—In anticipation of the Trustees' confirmation Government had been informed that the Trustees concurred in the Director's proposal.

Resolution No. 209.—Recorded.

The following documents were signed by the Chairman and by two Trustees and the Secretary was ordered to affix to them the seal of the Trust:—

48 Bombay Port Trust Debentures of the value of Rs. 60,000 in lieu of 81 cancelled;

Agreement (in duplicate) for hire by the Development Directorate of B. P. T. Dipper Dredger "Walrus," entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council;

Contract for supply of labour for loading and unloading coal and coke during the year 1925-26, entered into with Messrs. Hiralal Himatlal and Sons;

Head lease in respect of plots 1, 2 and 6 Ballard Estate, in favour of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. P-5/ 394-M dated 28th March 1925, stating with reference to Section 55 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, that Government have no objection to offer to the revised Budget Estimates for the year 1924-25.

*Note.*—This has reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 91 of 1925.

Monthly statement showing dead-weight tonnage (exclusive of Military stores and eversida discharge) handled at the Docks:—

Total tonnage, 345,525 March 1924, 415,988 March 1925.

Average per day, 11,146 March 1924, 13,419 March 1925.

Plan of soundings taken in the Alexandra Dock Channel and at Harbour Wall on 12th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22nd March 1925.

Statement showing the balance at the credit of Trustees' current and fixed deposit accounts with the Imperial Bank of India on 31st March 1925:—

Revenue Account, Rs. 8,39,993-12-5; Interest Account, Rs. 7,922-9-6; Fixed Deposit Account, Rs. 1,36,00,000-0-0. Total Rs. 1,44,47,921-5-11.

Temporary Investment of cash balances in Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 25 lakhs.

*Note.*—Balance on 28th February 1925. Rs. 1,02,00,579-7-9.

## A SIND TRAGEDY

### ALLEGED FIRING ON VILLAGERS.

### SEQUEL TO CANAL OPERATIONS SIGHT-SEEING?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, Apri 18.

A crowd of villagers have been fired upon near Khadro Station. It is reported that huge American excavators having started operation for digging the Sukkur Barrage Canals, a large number of villagers gathered together, from villages, near the place to see the strange machines at work. Some official present on the spot ordered the villagers to disperse, but they remained there to see the curious machines. At this it is alleged, they were fired upon, and one villager was wounded. Police is inquiring into the matter.

It is hoped a full investigation will be made into the tragedy at once.

## COLD BLOODED MURDER.

### TRAGEDY AT KALOL.

KADI, Apr. 18.

Information has reached Kadi of the cold-blooded murder of three persons at Kalol in Kadi Prant of the Baroda State. It transpires that a young Bania in failing health had arrived from Balisana with his mother and aunt for a change and medical treatment at Kalol and was residing in a new bungalow. Shortly after midnight of April 9th some persons entered the bungalow when the three inmates were fast asleep and murdered them notwithstanding the presence of the watchman in the bungalow. As soon as the news of the murder reached Moshana, the Police Naik Suba proceeded to Kalol to institute inquiries. Unfortunately the inhabitants of Kalol are afraid to furnish any information to help the police.

## RAJKOT COUNCILLORS.

*Photo by Venkoba Rao.*

Mrs. Sitabai K. N. Bam and Dr. Krishnarao Narayen Bam, L.M.S., who were recently elected as members of the Representative Assembly, Rajkot State.

## "LITTLE WILLIE."

A war-time photograph of the Ex-Crown Prince (on the left) talking to one of the Imperial Staff Officers. The Crown Prince has been declared by the German Supreme Court to be not guilty of any war crimes.

## HOUSING PROBLEM IN MOSCOW.

*Courtesy:— "Das Illustrierte Blatt."*

A Moscow stage representation of the ouse-hunting problem: (1) The professor, (2) the married couple and (3) the student— all in one cupboard.

## KAPOLE NIVAS.

*"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.*

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim performed the opening ceremony of the Kapole Nivas and Charitable Dispensary at New Charni Road, Bombay, on Saturday evening. A report of the function appears elsewhere in this issue.

## HAVOC BY TORNADO.

*Courtesy—"Illus. Lond. News."*

An air view of the ruins at Murphysboro (Illionois), one of the 26 towns in the United States devastated by the great tornado of last month.

## SITTING UP LATE.

### A FORM OF PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

There was an old gentleman mentioned in the papers the other day who attributed his longevity to the fact that he smoked heavily and that he had always been addicted to sitting up late and playing cards. On reading a confession of this kind, most people are tempted to smile sceptically, writes Robert Lynd in the "Daily News". They find it difficult to believe that the things that people enjoy actually do them good.

They believe that it does you good to go to bed before midnight, whether you enjoy going to bed before midnight, or not.

If sitting up late is the result of mere laziness—of reluctance to leave an armchair and to climb upstairs to a cold bedroom and to go to the trouble of taking off a suit of clothes that a few hous earlier you had gone to an equal or greater amount of trouble to put on—they are probably right. But I do not think that most of the people who sit up late do so out of laziness. They do so because they are interested in a conversation or a book or even in dancing. They do not like to cease enjoying life at the order of a clock. They hate the notion of stupefying themselves with sleep just when then they are beginning to feel thoroughly interested in this thoroughly interesting world.

#### A FORM OF EXERCISE.

To sit up late in this spirit may well be one of the things that lead to a healthy and happy old age. There can be nothing worse for a man than to go to bed early through boredom or because he is too indolent to change his habits. To sit up late may be exhausting, like climbing a mountain but most of us are the better for being occasionally exhausted We must take some kind of physical exercise in order to keep fit, and sitting up late is the only kind of physical exercise for which I had ever much taste. I do not quarrel with those who refer cycling or walking tours or football, but I had rather sit up till two in the morning than attempt any of these things.

Sitting up late, however, may do positive harm unless you carry it to its logical conclusion and get up late as well. You should allow nothing to persuade you to burn the candle at both ends. If I sat up late, I should feel that I was doing wrong to get up in time for breakfast on the following—or, rather, on the same—morning. People will, no doubt, sneer at you as a lazy creature if you stay in bed for breakfast, but you must be prepared for the sneers of the ignorant if you obey your conscience And, to be perfectly honest, my conscience never yet told me to get up for breakfast when there was a reasonable excuse for staying in bed.

#### HABITS THAT DIFFER.

I agree up to a point with those who say that it is important for us to form regular habits. But all that I and those who share my views ask is to be allowed to form regular habits. I have all my life been trying to form the regular habit of sitting up late and rising late, and I always found that the people who objected most strongly were the very people who pretended to believe that regular habits were essential for the production of a strong character. What they mean by regular habits is, not that I should keep regular hours at all, but that I should do the same things at the same times as themselves. If this is what the world is coming to, one might as well be a railway train.

As to what I mean by "sitting up late." I am a little puzzled, I think I mean only "sitting up later than other people." If other people sat up till two I should like to sit up till four. If they sat up till four, I should sit up till six.

The odd thing is that, if a hermit did this in his cell, he could be praised as a man who mortified his flesh, while you and I, when we do the same thing, are acused of self indulgence.

Life is full of injustices.

## PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In its leading article dated the 12th instant, the "Madras Mail". writes as follows on the above subject:—

"There is so great a divergence in the readings of the situation in the Hedjaz as portrayed by Shaukat Ali and by a "Daily Telegraph" correspondent that a new official statement on the position is desirable. Since the official warning to pilgrims issued some months ago there has been no official pronouncement of the subject and Shaukat Ali is a notoriously unsafe guide in this matter. He has never shown any affection for Emir Ali. Like the Khilafatists generally, he is obsessed with the false idea that the Emir is a creature of Great Britain, and even Britain's refusal to help the Emir in his present plight has not proved sufficient to destroy the obsession."

The Muslim world and Indian Muslims in particular are naturally perturbed at the present deplorable plight of the Hedjaz and what is painful is the fact that the Government of India continues to maintain an attitude of sullen silence as far as the affairs of the Hedjaz are concerned. We, Muslims, are really at a loss to know why the Government should find it difficult to obtain real and reliable information regarding the present state of affairs in the Hedjaz, especially when there are British Consuls at Jeddah, Mecca and other places. If there be wide divergence in the versions given by Maulana Shaukat Ali and the "Daily Telegraph" on the situation in the Hedjaz, who is to blame? Certainly the Government of India is responsible to a certain extent for having given room for unnecessary anxieties in the minds of Indian Muslims by maintaining their present attitude and we, Muslims, are no doubt largely responsible for not having taken the trouble to send a reliable representative of ours to Hedjaz in order to ascertain correct information from the spot. It is indeed a pity that neither the Central Khilafat Committee nor the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore sent a correspondent to collect information from the Hedjaz; whereas a London paper obtains daily telegrams from its representative at Jeddah and other places. However, we, Muslims, refuse to believe the information given by the "Daily Telegraph" as gospel truth nor are we prepared to consider Maulana Shaukat Ali as an unsafe guide. The statement published by Maulana Shaukat Ali regarding pilgrimage to Mecca is timely and Indian Muslims owe him a deep debt of gratitude. Maulana Shaukat Ali will certainly set a worthy example if he and his co-workers start on a pilgrimage to Mecca without further delay and they will thereby not only have the privilege of performing the sacred ceremony but also will be able to study the present situation of the unhappy and no less holy place of Islam, without entering iinto a political controversy with Sultan Ibn Saud or Emir Ali.

If Indian Muslims really desire to liberate the Jazirat-ul-Arab now is the time and if they fail to seize this opportunity it will be too late to save the sacred soil of Islam from Emir Ali. Emir Ali should be informed that Muslim world will no longer tolerate his arrogance much less his aggression on the independence of the Jazirat-ul-Arab, and that the sooner he surrenders Jeddha the better would be for him. Messages of greetings should be conveyed to Sultan Ibn Saud on the approaching "Id" day and special prayers should be offered for the deliverance of Jeddah from the hands of Emir Ali. No pains should be spared for collecting money from the Muslim public and the collected amount should be remitted to Ibn Saud and thus help him in every possible way to liberate the Holy Places of Islam. If necessary a volunteer force of young Muslims should be organised and sent to help Sultan who is struggling to save the Sacred Soil of Islam.— Yours, etc.,

ABDUL HAMEED.

Rs. 300/-
Prizes will be offered AS
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" BY
Watch for particulars ON
27th April 1925.

## LEE LOOT.

### I. C. S BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

### "GREAT CONSEQUENCES" TO INDIA.

On the 1st inst. the Earl of Birkenhead, Secretary of India, moved the second reading of the Government of India (Civil Services) Bill, which he said would have great consequences in India. The provisions of the Bill were limited in scope, but they were essential if the Government were to carry out the decision already announced to accept and put into force the main recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India, presided over by Lord Lee of Fareham. The recommendations aimed on the one hand at removing certain anxieties, financial and otherwise., from the services, and on the other hand, satisfying Indian opinion that the principles underlying the Reform Scheme would be observed in the Services. The recommendations were a deliberate compromise between the Indian point of view and Service opinion. No useful purpose was gained be ignoring the fact that there were two points of view amid which those who were responsible for the Government of India, whether in India or in this country must steer a prudent middle course. The recommendations which benefited the Services were the granting of small increases in overseas pay and issuing overseas pay in sterling at 2s a rupee as a protection against the fluctuating rate of exchange. That meant an addition of about £135 a year to the pay of an officer in the middle years of service. In the second place, there was an increase effected in the pensions of members of the increase unconvented Services from 5,000 rupees (£437 10s.) to 6,000 rupees (£525) for 25 years' service, and from 6,000 rupees to 7,000 rupees for 30 years' service there was a grant to all officers of non-Asiatic domicile in the course of their service of four return first-class passages and one single passage of each child. The total cost of the relief under the various heads would be one crore rupees or £750,000 a year.

The accelerated Indianization of the Services was accepted as a principle with a view to producing in the case of Indian Civil Service recruits, a cadre one-half European and one-half Indian. In 1924 Indians in the Indian Civil Service constituted 17 per cent. of the total number of officers. In the police the percentage was 11. Although time alone could show, an increase of Indians in 15 years in the Civil Service and in 25 years in the police to 50 per cent. should not prove too rapid progress. The possibility of maintaining that balance and relying on it to provide a competent and reliable civil administration in India must depend on the contribution by Great Britain of the very best of the young men produced by her schools and universities. His greatest anxiety at the present momen, looking at the matter in cool perspective, was not movements and tendencies in India grave and meancing as some of them had been, but the fact that the finest Civil Service in the world had shown, since 1914, many signs of lack of popularity. We should never have kept our position in India had it not been for the devotion, ability, and character of the Civil Service. He could not explain why the attraction of the Indian Civil Service had lessened recently. In his day at Oxford the very flower of young men presented themselves for examination for it. Since 1914 there had been a distinct and grave decline in the number of candidates. The number of those now offering themselves for examination was not sufficient. Unless things improved our problem would not be whether there should be 50 per cent. of suitable Indians in the Service, but whether we could ensure there being 50 per cent. of suitable candidates in England. He ought not to pass from the motion for the second reading of the Bill without expressing his deep sense and the sense of the Government of the devoted labours of the members of the Commission. There were some elements in their report in regard to which he and other members of the Government felt some doubt, but they formed the conclusion that the wiser course was to accept the report as a whole and recommend it to Parliament as a whole in the belief and expectation that when the perspective was examined it would be found that those who were appointed to undertake a task of great delicacy and difficulty had discharged it adequately, competently and sympathetically.

#### LORD OLIVIER'S PLATITUDE

Lord Olivier, in supporting the second reading of the Bill, said he was very glad to see the action which the Secretary of State had taken in inducing Lord Meston and others to go to the Universities and speak as he knew they had spoken with great effect and public spirit in order to endeavour to induce the young men to resume the favour with which they used to look on the Indian Civil Service. There was in India a belief that the Indian Civil Service was not such a good guaranteed job as it used to be, that there were not such good prospects of retiring at an early age on a good pension, but, as every on who had served in India knew, there was an abundant and admirable field for common human public service and public spirit.

Viscount Chelmsford said that since November he had been residing at Oxford and had had some opportunity of hearing what was going on, of taking some part in Lord Birkenhead's crusade amongst the young men of the Universities, and of learning of the difficulties that were felt by the undergraduates with regard to entrance into the Indian Civil Service at the present moment. From what he had heard he did not think it was the monetary side that was worrying the undergraduate at the present moment. He would be quite willing to go out at a small recompense merely from the spirit of adventure; but he felt there was a certain insecurity of tenure if he went out. It was no comport to those young men to know that the insecurity they feared was common to other Service. Personally, he (Lord Chelmsford) thought that, so long as British forces were employed in India to protect that country from external foes and to maintain internal security, it would be necessary to have a British complement in the Civil Service.

The Bill was read a second time.


**GOVERNMENT MAIL MOTOR SERVICE.**

Daily service of mail cars and lorries from Rawalpindi to Murree and Kashmir, single seats supplied at moderate charges. Touring cars on order. Luggage cleared and despatched promptly. The largest and most reliable service in India. For full particulars see Indian Bradshaw Postal Guide and Railway Timetables or write, wire or 'phone us at Rawalpindi. Telephone No. 213; Telegrams: "Kashmail."


## PARIS LATIN QUARTER RIOT.

### ROYALIST STUDENTS' VENDETTA AGAINST A PROFESSOR.

The Latin Quarter was particularly lively yesterday (March 29), says the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The Monarchist clerical students made demonstrations at one gate of the Sorbonne and Republican students made counter-demonstrations at another. Serried lines of police and troops divided one set of partisans from another as best they could.

There was much shouting of "Down with the Republic!" and "Long live Herriot!" much flourishing of sticks, much discordant singing of the "Maerseillaise" and the "Internationale," and in the evening many attemptes to form processions, but there was little or no violence. It is true the papers speak of 70 policemen and demonstrators wounded, but a wound means nothing more than a scratch or a slight bruise. Manchester on Shrove Tuesdays and London on Boat Race nights have often showed a much uglier livelinesa.

About a month ago the University of Paris arranged for a temporary course of lectures upon international law by Professor Georges Scelles. As Scelles happens to hold views on the clerical issue that are those of the Government and of the majority of the voters of France, the Monarchist and clerical press, the Camelots du Roi and the new Fascist organisations at once declared a vendetta against him. His first lecture was prevented by a mob of some students and many Camelots du Roi and other outsiders, who occupied the lecture theatre and howled him down. It was then decided to restrict the audience to students actually taking the course and admit only by ticket.

#### LECTURE ROOMS SEIZED.

M. Scelles was to have lectured yesterday afternoon at three o'clock under these conditions. But, instigated by the clerical press, the students seized and barricaded every available lecture hall on Friday night, screwed bolts into the doors, piled up furniture against them, and bivouacked there all that night and all Saturday in great hilarity, until late in the afternoon an announcement that the lecture had been abandoned sent them pouring triumphantly into the street. By a wise decision of the University authorities the police were not allowed to enter the precincts.

By this time all the streets around the Sorbonne and every corner on the Boulevard St. Michel were packed with rival demonstrators, students and others— but mainly others—summoned hither by flaming appeals in the morning press. Even the sober "Quotidien" had given its main page to a battle-call on behalf of the forces of progress, liberty, and Republicanism. Thus by four o'clock there was in the Latin Quarter all the materials for first-rate political riot save one—the mood for it. The spirit of the rival clans was as sunny and sparkling as the spring afternoon, and the whole affair passed off as a gigantic "rag." Only the police remained morose, as they always do, and there will be complaints to-day, no doubt well founded, of unnecessary brutality and unnetecessary arrests.

But obviously things cannot remain as they are. Either agitation must cease, or M. Scelles must resign or the University Law School must be closed—not for the first time, by the way. The Ministry of Education is considering these alternatives this afternoon. M. Rollin, a Paris deputy, has demanded an interpellation in the Chamber.

## NEW HOLIDAYS FOR OLD.

### END OF A STORMY DEBATE IN JUGO-SLAVIA.

After a number of stormy scenes the Serbian Chamber (says Reuter's Prague correspondent) has at last passed the National Holidays Bill by 91 votes against 86. The conflict has raged most fiercely over the elimination of the Fete of St John and the substitution for it of the anniversary of the death of the Reformist martyr, John Huss, which the German Catholics have vigorously but unsuccessfully opposed. The second day's holiday at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun is cut out in each case, as well as certain fetes of the Holy Virgin.

## THE PRESS AND SOCIETY.

### DANGERS OF "PLAYING UP" CRIME.

"Whatever God Almighty allows to happen, I will print," once said Charles A dana, in speaking of his conduct of the New York *Sun*. Most newspapers take their cue from the great editor, and everything that is news, whether it relates to a peace conference, a hold-up, a Presidential message, or a murder goes in.. But it is frequently charged, that the newspapers give too much frontpage attention to stories of crime, and by thus playing it up, attach the halo of a hero to a murderer and, make crime appear attractive to the morally unstable. Now *The Christian Century* an undenominational religious weekly of Chicago, publishes, we are told by *The Literary Digest*, an open letter to the Chicago papers, asking them to declare a thirty-day holiday on news of crime and give attention to the the significant news of the day. The appeal, so far, has received no response, save as it has met with rejoinder and argument, and Chicago papers pursue their daily grind of recording crime as before. The appeal, in part, is as follows:

"Gentlemen: We cannot doubt that, as citizens, you who control the great newspapers of Chicago share with all your intelligent and respectable neighbours a grave concern for the evil effects which the Press is having upon the moral life of the community. You are citizens, highly respected citizens, and most if not all of you are Christian churchmen...It is needless to say that your newspapers do not reflect the moral standard or tastes or habits of thought of the preponderant majority of their constituency any more than they reflect the moral standards or tastes or habits of thought of their proprietors. Parents on every hand are baffled by the problem of keeping decently clean and normal the minds of their youth, exposed as they inevitably are to the unwholesome picture of life which they see in the Press. Students of civic life are openly declaring preoccupation with crime to be a major cause of much of the moral delinquency in our time. The man in-the-street is more inclined every day to believe that there is an unholy alliance between the newspaper and the crooked influences in politics and society. Along with this there grows a legend of an innate affinity between the newspapers and the unclean.

#### A THIRY DAYS' TRUCE

"Our proposal is this: That you, the proprietors of the daily press of Chicago, agree together upon united shift in news emphasis for one month. In such a meeting it could be decided that all the newspapers of Chicago would for thirty days 'play down' crime, bestiality and the sordid aspects of life, and 'play up' those really significant events and constructive activities that make citizenship in such a city and such a land a high privilege."

This sounds plausible, says the St. Louis Star, adding that "it is a view shared by many excellent people as well as by some of the considerable class of more or less vain persons, who are sure that they could run many lines of business, and especially newspapers, far better than those who are conducting them, and have made their work a study for years." On such principles, we are told, "the Bible itself could be overhauled, and much of its frank portraiture of men and of life could be expurgated." However, the New York *World* takes up the challenge by a reference to the facts to see how much sound basis there is for the allegations. The *World* made a careful survey of the front pages of the leading New York morning papers of one day, with this result:

"Crime—*World*, 1 item; *Times*, 0; *Herald Tripute*, 1; *American*, 0.

"Foreign affairs—*World*, 1; *Times*, 2; *Herald Tribute*, 2; *Amerioan*, 2.

"Public Affairs, United States—*World*, 3; *Times*, 4; *Herald Tributes*, 3; *American* 1.

"Miscellaneous—*World*, 8; *Times*, 7; *Herald Tribute*, 10; *American* 8."

Then the survey is continued to see whether the "significant events and constructive activities" asked for by The Christian Century were properly covered, with this result.

The story of a policeman wrongly convicted set at liberty on motion of the prosecuting attorney.

"The story of a boy, four years old, heroically rescued from death as he floated down the Passico River on an ice-cake.

"The story of a previously unpublished speech of Abraham Lincoln's.

"The story of the heroic efforts to save Floyd Collins.

"The story of an aviator carrying serum to a quarantined liner."

This is declared by *The World* to be a fair average of all days, and it is held that, if this is true of New York morning dailies, it can be assumed to be approximately correct for dailies in other cities. Taking up the question further, the St. Louis *Star* says that it can not be denied that the daily press is constantly nurturing every welfare development or uplift proposition that has common sense, justice and merit. The daily newspaper, we are told, "must be a mirror of life. Its function is to inform the reading public what has happened as far as practicable, as far as the human judgment of trained human beings can select out of oceans of material the subjects their readers are interested in." As a matter of fact, comments the Boston *Post*, neither the papers of Chicago nor of any other city devote any great part of their space to the accounts of evil deeds as they come along, as part of their news-offering, but generally no more than the doings of the day warrant. A newspaper that fails to record such events is not in the truest sense a newspaper at all." As to the effect on crime of newspaper publicity, *The Post* asks

"Does anyone believe that the criminals like to have all their deeds recorded? Would they not prefer the darkness of complete silence as to what they do? Could they not keep on doing them more effectively if no newspaper ever revealed their iniquity and so made their apprehension the more probable?

"In any question of this sort we would like to have the votes of the criminals. That vote would show to a certainty whether or not the bad man of the land would prefer silence of publicity. And we think that they would vote for silence."

Vanity is one of the commonest human failings, notes the Manchester *Union* and it admits that there is probably something in the belief that notoriety influences some criminals, causes some weak-minded youths to commit crime, largely to show off. But, "if after they are apperchended, other weak-minded and more delicately nurtured folks crowd around hem, and fill the air with moans over them, crying out that the criminal must not be punished, weeping maudlin tears over them, the process of heromaking is completed. The criminal sees himself a martyr, because the sentimentalists declare him one." "Stiff sentences for the newspaper to chronicle,' it is urged should be traied in stead.

But if newspapers really believe that publicity deters crime, the logic of the situation, says *The Christian Science Monitor*, requires them to give crime some more space. "The efficy of the remedy ought to increase in proportion to the size of the type." *The Monitor* concludes:

"They should choose their line of defence and stick to it. If they really are subordinating crime news as *The World* insists, more power to them, and may they persevere in their good work. But if they really think crime news is a deterrent to the commission of crime, they ought to print more of it, and not inconspicuously, but with all the typographical emphasis the office equipment permits."

#### "PROSTITUTING THE PROFESSION OF JOURNALISM".

Returning to the attack, "The Christian Century" declares that newspapers overplay the sordid, instead of giving it its proper news value, and thus smear bestiality across their pages in such a way as to create the impression that bestiality is the focus of the city's life. Of this habit we are told:

"Where it is not done by means of spectacular treatment, it may be done by means of constant iteration. It is at this point that the "World's" test of a newspaper by a single front page fails. It is not the single front page that fixes the impact of a newspaper, but the run of interests in a city editor's assignment book. What kind of a story is it that a city editor always notes for further development, adding investigation to surmise, interview to testimony, illustration to discovery? The question answers itself. It is this determination to run down a breach of social order to its ultimate indecency, while dismissing constructive events as finished with a day's telling, that feeds the false view of the world foisted on many.

"More devastating is the lie in the glamor that the newspaper casts about crime and bestiality. Not alone in headlines, but in articles, where no excuse of straitened space can be admitted, thieves are no longer thieves, but bandits; murderers are not murderers, but gunmen; adulterers are not adulterers, but proprietors of love nests. The surest method of becoming a hero of public attention is to commit crime. Kill your mother, and to-morrow the Press will be devoting more space to your slightest word than to that of the President of the United States. It will photograph and interview you; compete without financial limit for such diaries, letters or other written material as you may desire to market; and will follow you to acquittal, prison or the gallows itself with the fanfare of fame.

"It is a criminal offence in England or the Press to introduce into its reports or such matters elements that will not r can not form a part of the official trial record. Should such a construction of the law for the protection of juries be applied n this country it is safe to say that a large part of the Press would stand in constant danger of prosecution.

"To do the things that have been enumerated—to magnify wrong doing until it overshadows the thought of a city, to give to the evil-doer a glamorous and romantic standing in the public eye, and even, on occasion, to manufacture sensation—is not to produce a newspaper. It is to prostitute the profession of journalism."

## PRESIDENT KRUGER.

### PLANS TO COMMEMORATE CENTENARY OF BIRTH.

A meeting was held at Utrecht recently at which it was decided to appoint a committee for making the necessary arrangements to celebrate on October 10 next the centenary of the birth of Paul Kruger, the last President of the South African Republic. It was also decided to erect at Utrecht a statue of "Oom Paul."

It will be recalled that the late President Kruger took up his residence in Utrecht after his departure from South Africa in 1900. He died at Hilversum, a few miles from Utrecht.

## NEW HEBREW UNIVERSITY.

### TRIBUTE TO JEWISH CULTURE.

### "A GREAT EPOCH."

The following is the text of the speech which Lord Balfour made at the opening of the new Hebrew University at Jerusalem on the 1st instant:—

Allow me to thank you for the kind reception just given me. Would I could speak to you in Hebrew; but you will have to be content with a language more familiar to me, and I hope not wholly unfamiliar to many of those whom I have the great honour of addressing.

What is it that has brought together this vast concourse drawn from every quarter of the world, often speaking as their mother tongue languages far separated in human speech, but all gathered here on a great historic occasion in a land in which historic associations crowd upon the memory every step you take from north to south, from east to west. It is not the magnificence of the view stretched before you. It is the consciousness that this marks a great epoch in the history of a people who made this little land of Palestine the centre of great religions, whose intellectual and moral destiny is from the national point of view reviving, and who will look back to this day, we are celebrating as one of the great milestones in their future career. A few minutes ago I was reminded by friends that from where you are sitting you can see the very spot where the Children of Israel first entered the Promised Land, and that it was from this very hill that the Roman destroyers of Jerusalem conducted their siege which brought to an end that great chapter of the Jewish people. Could there be a more historic spot? From this hill you can see what then appeared to be the end of the Jewish community in the land they made illustrious.

#### THE JEWISH TRADITION.

Well, a new epoch has begun. The great effort within Palestine which came to an end so many hundreds of years ago, that aspect is going to be resumed in the ancient home of the people. Not that I would think for a moment that all Jewish culture in the interval between the destruction of Jerusalem and the expulsion of the Turk—that during that long period Jewish culture had ceased. Far from it. It has been uninterrupted, but it has been scattered. It has been culture of the Jewish people living within the traditional limits of the country which they have rendered so famous.

It was the separate efforts of separate individuals, separate men of science, separate theologians, separate philosophers scattered over the habitable globe. They have borne their share in the progress of civilization. I think it is a profound mistake to suppose that men of Jewish birth have not borne their full share in the progress of knowledge and in the growth of civilization the whole world over. They have done so although scattered and unable to concentrate their peculiar national genius in a common task, and I confidently anticipate that in the future they will be able to give aid even more important.

It is in these peculiar circumstances that the uniqueness of the present position takes its rise; it is from peculiar circumstances that we are now engaged in adapting Western methods and a Western form of university to an Eastern site and to an education which is to be in an Eastern language. That is a new experiment. It has never been tried before. It has never been tried before under any circumstances parallel to those of which I speak. Unless I utterly misunderstand the signs of the times, unless I have profoundly mistaken the genius of the Jewish people, the experiment is predestined to inevitable success on which not only men of Jewish birth but others sharing the common civilization of the world will have reason to congratulate themselves.

#### THE HEBREW LANGUAGE.

If I speak in this tone of sanguine confidence do not for a moment suppose that I undertake the difficulties which unquestionably will meet Dr. Weizmann, Sir Herbert Samuel, and their successors in the task which lies before them. Do not suppose I underrate the difficulty which necessarily besets every great enterprise, and will certainly beset the great enterprise in which you are all feeling a common interest. I am not going into details of the difficulties which the founders and guiders of this University will have to deal with. One which will naturally strike everybody is the problem of language. It is true that Hebrew has never been a dead language, but it has not been a language until recently adapted to many phases of modern development. It is a great language. I say so with boldness, though I do not know any Hebrew.

And I say so for this reason. All the English-speaking peoples have been brought up on the translation into English of the Hebrew scriptures, and that translation is one of the great literary treasures of all who speak the English tongue. It matters not what their creed may be or what their view of the historic value of the Hebrew Bible may be, if they know anything of the great language of which they are heirs they will all tell you that the translation of the Hebrew scriptures into English has had a profound literary effect upon the whole development of our literary output. Clearly therefore the Jewish people have a great instrument of literary instruction capable of dealing with all the higher aspects of literary and imaginative literature.

But does it follow from that that Hebrew is fitted for modern uses? There is a great difference between Isaiah and microbiology. Is the language and poetical imagination of Isaiah fitted to deal with the laboratory work which is going to render this spot illustrious? All competent authorities assure me that by the genius of man—I am told of one man—Hebrew has been developed and placed upon lines of development which make it as effectual, as rich, and as capable of adaptation to every new use, to every growth, in the realm of knowledge. That difficulty has, therefore, been adequately surmounted.

In the last few years—I say this merely as an illustration—there have been three theories all relating to different branches of science. One of these is philosophic, known generally as the theory of creative evolution. The author of it is a friend of mine, a great philosopher and a Jew. Another theory much talked of constitutes what is called the new psychology. The author thereof is a friend and also a Jew. The other theory, the most comprehensive, the most original, and the most important of all, is the theory of relativity. That is largely the work of Einstein, a mathematical and scientific genius of the very first order, who is also a Jew. I do not mean to suggest even to this audience that all the great scientific work of the world has been done, or is going to be done, by men of Jewish birth. It certainly is not, but it is worth noting by those looking with doubt upon the ideal of a Jewish University for Palestine devoted to scientific research what an important part in the problems interesting mankind the Jews are playing.

I hope the Arabs will remember that in the darkest days of the Dark Ages, when Western civilization appeared almost extinct and smothered under barbaric influences, it was the Jews and Arabs together who gave the first sparks of light which illuminated that gloomy period. If in the tenth century, for example, Jews and Arabs could work together for the illumination of Europe, cannot Jews and Arabs work now in co-operation with Europe and make this not merely a Palestinian University, but a Palestinian University in which all sections of the population of Palestine may draw intellectual and spiritual advantage? You have won this land, the seat of great religions, as I have already reminded you. Its claim to the gratitude of mankind largely rests upon that, and must rest upon that, but it has had, as we all know, the effect of making this little country, the scene of endless disputes, endless difficulties, and endless troubles. To look at the spires and domes and endless ecclesiastical monuments of Jerusalem is an almost startling reminder how far religious differences can divide mankind. If people would look sufficiently deep they should find there are fundamental principles and aspirations in which all agree.

## "OUR UNFORTUNATE SISTERS."

(By Mahatma Gandhi.)

Of all the addresses I received in the South the most touching was one on behalf of the "Devadasis"—an euphemism for prostitutes. It was prepared and brought by people who belong to the clan from which these unfortunate sisters are drawn. I understood from the deputation that brought the address that reform from within was going on but that the rate of progress was still slow. The gentleman who led the deputation told me that the public in general was apathetic to the reform. The first shock I received was at Cocanada. And I did not mince matters when I spoke to the men of that place. The second was at Barisal where I met a large number of these unfortunate sisters. Whether they be known as "Devadasis" or by any other name, the problem is the same. It is a matter of bitter shame and sorrow, of deep humiliation, that a number of woman have to sell their chastity for man's lust. Man the law-giver will have to pay a dreadful penalty for the degradation he has imposed upon the socalled weaker sex. When woman, freed from man's snares, rises to the full height and rebels against man's legislation and institutions designed by him, her rebellion, no doubt non-violent, will be none the less effective. Let the Indian man ponder over the fate of the thousands of sisters who are destined to a life of shame for his unlawful and immoral indullgence. The pity of it is that the vast majority of the men who visit these pestilential haunts are married men and therefore commit a double sin. They sin against their wives to whom they have sworn allegiance and they sin against the sisters whose purity they are bound to guard with as much jealousy as that of their own blood sisters It is an evil which cannot last for a single day, if we men of India realise our own dignity.

If many of the most respectable among us were not sleeped in the vice this kind of indulgence would be regarded as a greater crime than the stealing of a banana by a hungry man or the picking of a pocket by a youngster who is in need of money. What is worse to more hurtful to society—to steal property or to steal the honour of a woman? Let me not be told that the public woman is party to the sale of her honour, but not the millionaire on the race-course whose pocket is picketd by a professional pickpocket. Who is worse—an urchin who picks a pocket or a scoundrel who drugs his victim and then makes him sign away the whole of his property? Does not man by his subtle and unscrupulous ways first rob woman of her noblest instinct and then make her partner in the crime committed against her? Or are some women, like "Panchamas", born to a life of degradation? I ask every young man married or unmarried to contemplate the implications of what I have written. I cannot write all I have learnt about this social disease, this moral leprosy. Let his imagination fill in the rest and then let him recoil with horror and shame from the sin if he has himself been guilty of it. And let every pure man, wherever he is, do what he can to purify his neighbourhood. I know that the second part is easier written than practised. It is a delicate matter. But for its very delicacy it demands the attention of all thoughtful men. Work among the unfortunate sisters must be left everywhere to experts. My suggestion has reference to work among the visitors to these houses of ill-fame.—"Young India".

**Ven-Yusa Oxygen FACE CREAM**

NOTHING is so refreshing and rejuvenating to the skin as Ven-Yusa, the Oxygen Face Cream. By reason of the oxygen it gives off when applied to the skin, Ven-Yusa puts new vitality into the tissues and brings out the natural softness and youthful freshness of the skin.

For warding off beauty-destroying effects of heat and dust, and restoring and preserving the complexion Ven-Yusa is invaluable. It at last reveals

**THE SECRET OF BEAUTY**

*One Rupee at Chemists, Bazaars, etc.* I.V. 44.

**HEADACHE**

Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquilise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear

**PHENALGIN**
CONQUEROR OF PAIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

*Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.*

SOLE AGENTS:
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Hitchen, ENGLAND.

**BEEJBUND**

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2 (V. P. EXTRA.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM.
13 Bairagimatam, Madras.

**TESTIMONIAL.**

Hon Col. D Dawespelly, Bart., B. A., M. D. LL. D. Ph. D B. M. S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders."

**RS. 25 A MONTH FOR 20 YEARS WILL LEAVE YOU —INDEPENDENCE AND A GRAND FORTUNE OF RS. 11,000 !**

No other Savings Bank gives this remarkable value for your money !

**OUR HOME SAVINGS SAFE**

encourages thrift, cuts down useless waste in expenditure.

Have a Safe in your Home, encourage in your family the habit of thrift and economy.

Accounts may be opened with a minimum of Rs. 5/-

*Write for further particulars to*

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,**
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.


## CURZON'S DISASTROUS RULE

### ARROGANCE AND INSOLENCE IN INDIA.

The Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman writes in the "Daily News":—

Lord Curzon's death closes a career which in many respects has been a success and in many a disappointment. The brilliance of his youth caused all those who were associated with him to prophesy that he would climb to what Disraeli called when he attained it, "the top of the greasy pole."

No one could fail to admire the interest and humour of his conversation, his untiring power of work, his neat if somewhat too florid oratory, and a personal ambition which was almost a disease. Distinguished at Oxford and in his early career at the House of Commons, a member of the company of "The Souls," which comprised many of the clever men and women of his class and age, married to enormous wealth of American origin he seemed at one time to be the spoilt child of fortune, the darling of the gods

HIS RECORD IN INDIA.

His record to-day looks glittering and triumphant. Viceroy of India, Secretary Foreign Affairs, interesting and eloquent leader in the House of Lords, overwhelmed with decorations and peerage promotions and academical honours, he seemed to have gained all the heart of man could desire.

But his life was a failure, and will be pronounced in history as a failure. He never brought off anything successful. In India, at first with great ideas for the benefit of the native races, he alienated the English population, and, later, in attempts to conciliate Anglo-Indian opinion, he alienated all the native feeling. He became the very type of the prancing pro-consul, with a kind of insolence and arrogance of speech which lost him the gratitude he deserved for much genuine hard work and many efforts of permanent value. It was to have been the most brilliant reign that India had ever seen. But on his departure there was none so poor as to do him reverence, and even the usual native ceremonial farewell was boycotted. History will trace from this disastrous rule all those increasing storms of unrest and discontent which have made India an almost desperate problem.

OFFICE WITHOUT POWER.

He came into foreign affairs with the experience of absolute control. But Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister, and his "garden suburb" had practically taken control away from the Foreign Office, and Lord Curzon had to eat his heart out with titular office practically without effectual power. It is to his credit that he was one of the few members of the Cabinet who supported the Prime Minister in the policy of clearing the Turks, bag and baggage, out of Europe and Constantinople at the time when the task would have been an easy one.

By such an action all the horrors of the Turkish return into Thrace would have been avoided, with the massacres at Smyrna, and the creation of situation which will inevitably lead to future wars in the East.

Later, when the Coalition fell, and these barbarians swarmed back into the regions which they had despoiled, he was sent to the ungrateful task of making the Treaty of Lausanne—the humiliating surrender of the victor to the vanquished. There are those who say that he might have produced something less intolerable had he exercised more skilled diplomacy, and learnt to negotiate as well as to command.

WHAT THE TURK KNEW.

But I doubt if it would be fair if his name were permanently linked with this deplorable document. For he had no support from home, and the astute Turks knew that that support was unavailable. Nevertheless, it was a dismal consummation of a career with which history will link his name.

Tributes to the lately dead are chiefly eulogy and nothing else. It is better to tell failure as well as success. Lord Curzon was often extraordinarily clumsy in his humour, insolent to his friends and lacking in civility to his subordinates. Such qualities provoked retaliation. Lord Bradbury has, I think, the scanty framed notes of Mr Lloyd George's Limehouse speech on one page of which is inscribed "George Nathaniel Curzon," "may suit the mild Hindoo," "not England." From such stimulating sentences Mr. Lloyd George evoked one of the most stinging and passionate indictments in all his long career of denunciation. But this was long ago.

COURAGE IN PAIN.

Lord Curzon's dominant virtue was courage. For years he carried on enormous work in perpetual pain and without complaint so that the stranger never knew he was conversing with a man in real agony. That courage was accompanied by an indomitable will, exhibited in even half-humorous episodes. On one occasion he was voyaging with three friends in a cargo boat on the Mediterranean, which produced a storm of Homeric quality. Of all the seasick passengers the most prostrate was young "George Curzon." But in the midst of his disasters he pulled himself together, and, green and exhausted, wrote out a poem which was to become the prize at Oxford, ready to be posted on arrival.

He was a sincere patriot. If he desired that George Curzon should augment the power of the Empire, he was also desirous the power of the Empire should be augmented. Absurd personal quarrels, such as that between him and Lord Midleton, injured his power of usefulness, more especially as in that particular case, he proclaimed that Mr. St. John Brodrick must be absent from any function he chose attend.

EMPIRE MAN.

He was warm-hearted, transparent almost naive, indomitable in effort, very loyal to his friends, as was revealed only a few days ago in his welcome to Lord Oxford and Asquith in the House of Lords. When in lively mood he was the best of good company and would keep a whole dinner-party in laughter and admiration at his brilliant sallies.

His very defect of insensitiveness assisted him in the unflinching acceptance of disagreeable work. Few men have been regarded at different times with so much resentment and affection. Undoubtedly, when all is reckoned up, he will be counted among those who strove to serve his day and generation, and deserved well of his country.

## LORD CURZON, THE MAN.

### A LETTER FROM DEATH-BED.

Mr. Newton Flower writes as follows in the "Sunday Times.":—

On the night before his operation Lord Curzon wrote to me from the sick-bed a letter in pencil which began: "They are going to operate on me in the morning. We are now well advanced with the book. But if anything goes wrong with me—"

There followed minute instructions about certain points, written with deliberation and calm and the same firm handwriting though he stood at the door of death. It was the letter of a strong man who, aware that the morrow might be fateful with tragedy, could wait for without flinching.

His letter referred to his book "British Government in India: The Story of the Viceroys." He had spent twenty-five years writing this work. It had been the hobby of a man who was not fond of hobbies. Now that the book was complete and had been put into type, he seemed loath to part with it, just as one dislikes parting with a comrade who has meant a good deal through the years. I began to think he was trifling with small details because he did not want to let the book go.

One day I became sure of it. For a month ago, when we were going over the proofs together, he suddenly laid aside his pen and, looking at me with a whimsical smile, he said: "Do you know what this book means to me? It's been a big part of my life. In a way, it's a child—a child I am proud of. It's my great book. I don't suppose I'll ever write another, and I've given to it unceasing years of labour. Pile on the proofs. You've been making me work half the night, but I like it."

THE BOOK AND THE BINDING

He was proud of this book, excited by it as far as a man under supreme self-control ever gets excited about anything. When I recently showed him the binding in which the book was to appear, he asked!

"How long will this binding last?"

"Longer than you will, Lord Curzon." I said, never dreaming of the tragedy that was to come.

"Will it last two hundred years?"

I hesitated.

"Well, this book will be read two hundred years from now, anyway", he said, "then what's going to happen if my publisher has let me down wiith the binding?"

"We'll argue about it then," I said.

It was not vanity that suggested the two hundred years. He was right. He had written a standard work on India—during the vital years of British supremacy. He had given to it a generosity in research which no other writer has yet yielded to India. He knew, and I knew that his book would stand as a record of Indian rule as long as India remained under the British Crown. When the book appears in a few weeks' time the public will confirm that judgment.

## "SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would you permit a layman to recommend, to an honourable member of the Legislative Assembly, the study of the ancient saying "example is better than precept". For though Mr. Mahomed Yakub has condemned in strong terms the speeches of certain Swarajist members, his contribution to your paper of yesterday contains all that is abusive and offensive. Independents have of course, to follow the dictates of another Independent and Mr. Yakub may do well to draw some inspiration from his "invincible" and "coolheaded" leader so that he may be able to "display a most dignified attitude 'outside' the House" also.

Circumlocution though it affords shelter to many persons holding vague and indefinite ideas, can do no good to Mr. Yakub. Independents, he says, if in a majority, would do greater good to the country than the Swarajists. Excellent. But, unfortunately, the country thinks otherwise and hence it is that the Swarajists are in the Assembly in a numerical superiority. I invite Mr. Yakub to let us know the Independents' scheme of doing us good, so that we may be on the alert at the next election.

A word of warning is, however, necessary. The Liberals blew their trumpets likewise some time ago, but their sore disappointment at the elections have toned them down and I can imagine them chanting to the Independents;—

"Remember us as you pass by
As you are now so once were we
As we are now so be you must
Prepare yourselves to follow us".

In the end, let me commend the "Lealot" (misguided?) to the mercy of the Swarajists for his last but one para which marks the climax of party antagonism.—Yours, etc.,

BAXI RAVIRAI HARIRAI

Bikaner Apl. 18.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The compensation amount awarded to Gopal Bhagu whose photo appeared in our Saturday's issue, should have been Rs. 1,750 (Rupees one thousand, seven hundred and fifty), instead of Rs. 175.

## RATNAGIRI AGRICULTURISTS.

### SEEK RELIEF FROM OPPRESSION OF KHOTS.

Under the auspices of the Tillori Kunbi Samaja Unnati Sangh (Union) a public meeting of agriculturists of 100 villages of the Ratnagiri District was held at Velamb, petha Guhagar, last week. Mr. S. K. Bole, M. L. C., presided. The president in his opening remarks referred to the harassment to which the tenants are subjected in the khoti villages and urged the tenants to assert their rights as the land originally belonged to them. He also asked them to take to education and to resist the system of forced labour practised by the khots. The following resolutions were then passed:—

That this meeting expresses its unflinching loyalty to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and prays for His Majesty's long life and sound health.

This meeting requests Government to introduce early the scheme of free and compulsory education.

The Ambekar people of Umbrath in the Chiplun Taluka have built a school building at their own expense and conducted a school for the last three years and requested the local Board to provide the school with teachers, but the request was not complied with and hence this meeting requests Government to provide the school with teachers.

This meeting requests Government to nominate some members of the Kunbi community on the Taluka and District Local Boards in the Ratnagiri District.

The Khots take the income of the farm and fruit trees though the land is assessed in the name of the cultivator in the Government records. This meeting, therefore, requests the Government to give such land in the possession of the cultivators.

The Khots are demanding one year's lease from the tenants who are holding and cultivating the land for several years. They are assaulting and abusing the cultivators and prevent them from cultivating the land, destroy the "rab," threaten them to vacate the houses built on Khoti land. This meeting, therefore, requests the Government to relieve the cultivators from the oppression of the Khots.

This meeting requests Government to acquire the watering places, "gavthans," rocky land and the land in the village used for building houses and deliver them over to cultivators.

This meeting requests Government to put an end through the Police Patil to the "vetha" system or forced labour to which the cultivators are mercilessly subjected by the Khots though it is forbidden by law.

This meeting requests Government to hand over to the cultivators the land which is held and cultivated by them for several years and abolish the Khoti system which is very oppressive.

This meeting requests Government to redress the grievances of cultivators regarding the fruit trees planted by them in the Khoti land as the Khots carry away the fruit or demand heavy charges or cut the trees and take them away in an unjust and highhanded manner, though the rates are fixed.

This meeting requests Government to introduce the co-operative movement amongst the cultivators belonging to the Kunbi community of the Ratnagiri District.

The cultivators of the villages of Therav, Jivali, Humbrath, Nivoshi, etc., in the Chiplun Taluka are much harassed by the Khots as they prevent the cultivators from cultivating the land and are taking away and burning and destroying the grass and dry branches of the trees belonging to the cultivators. This meeting therefore requests the Government to redress these grievances of ryots.

This meeting requests Government to attend to the complaints that would be made by the members of the Tillori Kunbi Samaja Unnati Sangh (Union) to the Government authorities as they are likely to be harassed by the Khots or by others at the instigation of the Khots.

## EX-KING FERDINAND OF BULGAIRA.

### "DESERTED BY ALL BUT HIS DOG."

Ever since his abdication ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has lived an isolated life at Cobudg, where he has hitherto preserved absolute silence on the past, and has refrained from any attempt to justify his action in bringing Bulgaria into the Great War on the side of the Central Powers. Considerable interest, therefore, attaches to an interview which he has at last given to a representative of the Sofia newspaper Nezavisimost."

At the outset of the conversation, his majesty paid a warm tribute to the present conduct of Bulgaria's foreign affairs by M. Kalkoff and he argued that there could be no question of any violation of the peace treaties affecting Bulgaria, though much could be done to defend Bulgaria's interests within their limits.

He vigorously defended his policy in adjoining the Central Powers in the Great War, declaring that the Tsar had failed to comprehend the sufferings of the Bulgarian people and their aspirations for unity, and while British diplomacy was more sympathetic it could not impose its views on Russia. Bulgaria was, therefore, obliged to range herself on the side which offered some prospect of the fulfilment of her hopes and aspirations.

In acting as he had done he had in view no personal aims, but solely the supreme interests of the country, the ideal he had dreamed of the unity of the Bulgarian nation. He was now he said, with much bitterness deserted by all. The only living creature that had remained faithful to him was his dog.


THE GREAT BICYCLE

**Rudge-Whitworth**
**Britain's Best Bicycle**

RIDDEN
BY
ROYALTY

With the great reputation

*SOLE AGENTS:*

**NOBLE CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BRANCH AT No. 1 EAST STREET, .. .. .. .. .. POONA.

**"READ YOUR FUTURE"**

Complete course of Mesmerism and Hypnotism including the secret method of telling future events most wonderfully by the Indian Yogis. Price Rs. 1-8-0 only. Each query Re. 2. To fix your longivity Rs. 5/- only. Wonderful answers. Appreciated by Europeans Lawyers, Barristers and High Court Vakils, etc. EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME. P.O. Chodavaram (Vizagapatam Dt.)

**DIABETES**

WORLD RENOWNED,
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

Letter No. of the firm 28944

I have great pleasure in recommending Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Brothers' treatment for Diabetes.

My mother was suffering much from this disease but after their treatment she is perfectly cured.

They may make use of this certificate to make the public know through the newspapers.
6-8-17

(Miss.) A. SOLOMON,
Patna.

Address:— K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros.
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(11)


## THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER.

### "WEEKLY PAPER OF EUROPE."

The "Oprechte Haarlemsche Courante," published for the first time as the "Weeckelycke Courante van Europa" (Weekly Paper of Europe) on the 8th January, 1656, and since that date continuously until the present day, is the world's oldest newspaper in existence. Abraham Casteleyn, who possessed a printing shop, called 'De Elijde Druck" (The Glad Press), initiated on the above mentioned date the plan to publish the principal news of the world, and to that end every Saturday he issued two small pages. This publication was apparently a success, as in 1658 he added another weekly edition of the first, called the "Haarlemsche Courante," which after some time absorbed the first publication. The international character of the paper was already evident in its first issue. This issue of two pages had about 270 lines of foreign news, but only 10 lines of home news. Special foreign correspondents were placed in all the capital towns of Europe—London, Rome, Frankfurt, Cologne, Brussels, Paris, Venice, etc., while the editors had excellent relation with the official circles in The Hague.—"Christian Science Monitor."

## BALFOUR'S MISSION IN PALESTINE.

### MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN PROTEST FROM JAFFA.

Wmar Bittar, President of the Moslem Christian Committee, sent the following telegram from Jaffa to the National Political League last month:—

On behalf of the National Chamber of Commerce, Moslem and Christian elders and religious ecclesiastics, Christian benevolent societies, landowners, doctors, pharmacists, lawyers, students' clubs, farmers, boatmen, labourers, and craftsmen, and etc.,—

The Moslem and Christian population of Palestine consider Lord Balfour's visit to their country to join in the Jewish celebrations at the opening of the Hebrew University a confirmation of his declaration, made on behalf of the British Government, to build a national home for Jews in Palestine, thus signifying the ultimate ruin of the Christian and Moslem population throughout Palestine. We consecrate to-day to prayers in all the churches and mosques for deliverance from Zionist aggression supported by British arms, and we renew our protests against the British Government, and raise our voices to the British public and to the world against the great calamity that has befallen us and our dear country.

Whilst the Home Secretary is taking stringent measures against aliens entering England his Government is flooding our land with immigrants from the German and Polish ghetto.

**WHAT IS COCOGEM?**

Cocogem, the vegetable shortening, is ideal for all cooking purposes.

Cocogem is manufactured from the finest vegetable oil obtainable. It is superrefined and deodorized with all impurities, odour, flavour and palate-biting acidity removed.

Cocogem is the guaranteed 100 % pure vegetable shortening. It contains no moisture and does not turn rancid. Cocogem imparts no flavour but enhances the delicious natural flavours of all foods.

Cocogem far surpasses ghee for all cooking and satisfies the most stringent Pure Food Laws and Caste Restrictions.

**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

*Distributors:*
**NANAVATY & Co.,**
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS
for our world-renowned
**'TIC-TAK' (Regd.)**

wall clocks ; The perfect Time Keeper and approved Universally. The best
DECORATIVE WALL CLOCK.
Price Rupees Three only.

**PETER WATCH Co.,**
P. B. 27, MADRAS.


Digitized by Maharashtra Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

# MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

**MALARIAL**

**Intermittent and Remittent Fevers**

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

**The World-wide Celebrated**

**BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA**

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

**Purifying the Blood and Humors**

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

*SOLD EVERYWHERE.*

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1-3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEY BROS. 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.



Standard Size **Bears'** Virginia Cigarettes

**NO 1**



**GRIMAULT'S SYRUP**
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS



Fire Engine 1851

**Notable Inventions** No 6

The Great Fire-Fighting Machine of the 19th Century.

The opening of the watch gears back in centuries before the birth of the Fire-engine. Both have to-day been brought to a high standard of dependability and time. Similar words, also the modern Fire-engine will never "let you down."

The "SILLIDAR" Keyless Lever Wrist Watch.
Admirable Time-keeper.
Material & Workmanship Guaranteed.

Nickel Silver .. .. Rs. 30
Sterling Silver .. .. 35
Rolled Gold .. .. .. 45

Prices include cigarette Leather Strap

**West-End Watch Co**
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Send for FREE Catalogue.



# Bombay Directory.

( IN EVERY THURSDAY'S ISSUE )

**MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, STOCKISTS, AGENTS, PROFESSIONALS, &c., &c.**

**THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE**

UNDERTAKES TO PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH ANY BUSINESSES YOU ARE IN NEED OF

**(FREE DAILY COPY TO ADVERTISERS 1 INCH FOR 6 MONTHS.)**

As far as possible only reliable businesses are entered.

Enquiries regarding Merchants will be gladly undertaken by us if necessary.

**2 ANNAS PER LINE PER INSERTION**

Puts you before

**OVER 15,000 PEOPLE.**

Thousands in Bombay and Up-country want you

**ENTER EARLY. SPACE IS LIMITED.**

MINIMUM 2 LINES.

It is a Directory and so every Business, Profession, Trade and Calling can be entered.



**THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.**
24, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Manufacturers of

**Miners' Picks, Pickaxes, Beaters, Powrahs, Hammers, Chisels, Tea Garden Tools Crow bars, Claw bars, Drills, Jumpers, etc, etc,**

ALL TOOLS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
GUARANTEED EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED.
Made from INDIAN STEEL, by INDIAN WORKMEN, using the most up-to-date machinery
All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED,



**SELF-SUPPORTING STEPS & LADDERS**

These steps are well made in Birchwood and are the firmest and strongest. They are unsurpassed for lightness. When folded they occupy very little space, their extreme thickness being only 2¾ inches. The treads rise 10 inches and are 6 inches deep. The top tread is 7½ in. deep by 13 in. wide. All moving parts are rivetted.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

**CLUBWALLA & COMPANY,**
44, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.



**ICY-COLD WITHOUT "ICE"**
**STEAMING-WITHOUT "FIRE" HOT**
**"ICY-HOT" BOTTLE**
Keeps contents for days **HOT or COLD**
The London Eastern & American Trading Coy. Hamam Street, Bombay.



*BRANCHES:*

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co., HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1. THAKORDWAR II, JUMA MUSJID. SHAIK MEMON STREET

**ZANGI Rs. 6-4.**

Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calender Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.

**ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.**

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it. The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lalubhai.


Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.